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To the Editor of the Christian Secretary-

DEAR BROTHER-I was present at the 19th Anniversary of the Upper Canada Baptist Association, timents of their Circular Letter, and the lovely man- of mercy, and of compassion among the guilty A. BOLLES.

CIRCULAR LETTER, &c.

The object of every Circular Letter from our Associations, should be to stir up your pure minds by way of remembrance, and we beg to remind you of your Master's charge: "Let your loins be girded about, and your lights burning; and ye yourselves like unto men that wait for their Lord, when he will return from the wedding."

to teach us the following lessons.

ways indicate a posture of activity. mit us to ask of you, dearly beloved brethren, under foot of men. has this been exhibited by you, and is it still the (the gospel of God) so disposing your affections, ertion in the cause of God, or, in other words, are in two many instances insensible. are you ready for every service that God calls for in the advancement of His kingdom? When a call is made for a sacrifice of time, of influence, of talent, or of property, in the cause of God, God," nor will it ever become obsolete except on obedience, lest ye be weighed in the balance and

the practice of lukewarm professors. It remains found wanting. in primitive vigor, as far as the authority com. To give due effect to our Lord's injunction, as manding its observance is concerned, and not one churches, is to display a decided visibility. Now iota of its extensive commands relinquished. If this visibility is only maintained when the ordithere be meaning in words, the spirit of the in- nances of God's house are duly administered. A lives, consecrating time, influence, talents, and city set on a hill, holding forth the Word of Life, property to its attainment. In such a state of if its meetings be not statedly found in one place mind as the commandment enjoins, the enquiry every Lord's day, as regular as its return, if the with the right hearted Christian will be, not what preaching of the Gospel be not maintained with is the smallest amount of these that may be de. punctuality and vigor, if the sufferings and death voted, but how much of them does the cause and of Christ in the ordinance of the Lord's Supper the occasion demand? In the manifestation of a be not shown, if the wholesome and necessary contrary spirit, the dollar may quiet the call of discipline of the Church of Christ be not in conthe collector, a portion of the Sabbath may satis. stant and faithful exercise, then there is no visify brethren, influence may lie dormant to be ex. bility. erted only when it does not counteract worldly We are aware that this scriptural view of the interest; but will these satisfy the demands of a visibility of the churches, will be readily acquijealous God, still the accusations of a guilty con- esced in by you all, assumed in theory but not science, and arrest the displeasure of Him before adapted, some may say, to their circumstances. whom we must all stand in judgment? "That But, beloved brethren, apply as a rule for your servant who knew his lord's will and prepared conduct, in relation to this visibility, the terms to keep from freezing-her husband was gone on not himself, neither did according to his will, laid down of commendation by our Lord of a feshall be beaten with many stripes." can satisfy themselves when they sit in rigid judg. ish. ment upon themselves, as to their being always prepared and ready for their Master's service, bility not displayed? it would be found that its waiting for opportunities of usefulness. The absence arose from that being put last which cheerful giver whom God loveth, where is he? should be first, and that first which should be last. Alas! he is seldom to be met with, and the sel. That the principle laid down by our Lord, 'Seek fish, the worldly and the covetous professor is too first the kingdom of God,' was not permitted to often found in his stead, blasting and withering apply to the necessity of a strong and decided

the cause he professes to love, and with which he visibility, "and what shall we cat, and what is identified. Were not this the case, how is it shall we drink, and wherewith shall we be clothpossible the denomination to which we belong, ed," the all-absorbing topics. of ways which are denied him. He calls for a hill, but these are enveloped in darkness, posministerial support which cannot be obtained. sessing, it may be, the faint glimmerings of a litwhich is refused. He calls for devoted and ex. darkness by which they are enshrouded and enclusive labor in his vineyard, on the part of min. tangled.

ing strength. The Church in Jerusalem did not is met with his severe displeasure.

to personal piety. Lukewarmness in the cause will give you a crown of life. of God is a hateful sin. It is abhorrent to his nature, as such he has avowed it. "I would, says he, thou was cold or hot; so then because with a discount of twelve and a half per cent. to thou art lukewarm, and neither cold nor hot, 1 Kentucky Colonizationist. Whether it was original

2d. The charge of our blessed Lord and Master teaches us that visibility as applying to our conduct as his servants, whether as individuals

or as churches, is expected by Him. Not only are the people of God required to stand prepared by their avowed profession, for every service "by having their loins girt," but their lights must be burning. This implies that by their being put in possession of the Gospel, and recognized publicly as those who do possess it, that its light must be made available for the and was so deeply penetrated by the scriptural sen- Lord's service, in lighting up his way of goodness, ner in which they are expressed; and believing also, children of men, in the ministry of reconciliation. in their universal applicability to all the saints, I de- The apostolic charge, "Look not every man on termined to procure a copy to be presented to our his own things, but every man also on the things churches through the Secretary. I sincerely hope it of others. Let this mind be in you which was will obtain a prayerful reading, and be set home to also in Christ Jesus," is practically lost sight of every conscience, and produce much practical good. by multitudes who bear the name of Christ. They live as though they were responsible only for their own advancement in religious knowledge, forgetting that the love of God is the love of brethren, and that true religion is diffusive, which its likeness to the mass with which it is sur-

As individuals, therefore, personal piety must be displayed. Our faces must shine from habitual communion with God, and His image be re-We apprehend that these words are intended flected by us on our dearest connexions, and on all who are associated with us in the discharge of 1st. That the churches of Christ should al. the duties of life. The world should feel the warmth and fervor of our piety. Christianity The long flowing garments of the orientals re- has done little for a man or a woman, if he or she quired that ere a man could engage in any un- be not magnified thereby in the eyes of beholddertaking, requiring activity, that his garments ers. If the world can say with truth to the proshould be so disposed by the aid of the girdle of fessor, what do ye more than others? then the his loins, as to afford the most perfect freedom of salt has lost its savour, and it is henceforth good

But the charge of our Lord applies particular. character you manifest? Is the girdle of truth ly to his followers in their associated capacity as churches. And in this relation there is an ample as to afford you the fullest scope for energetic ex. extent of responsibility, but to which churches

The unsearchable riches of Christ, as a treas. ure, is committed to earthen vessels that it may be distributed from thence, and it is at the ever- from a benevolent friend. He lived on the west lasting peril of churches, to all of which it is

found consulting with flesh and blood to pamper splendor of talent, which led the primitive churchtheir selfish demands, then you are occupying a es to distribute with such effect the riches of the posture dishonoring to God and destructive of grace of God. There in truth did "the Spirit your best interests. The commandment has not of the Bride say come." To this standard of yet waxed old: "Seek ye first the kingdom of fidelity-to God and to Christ-we invite your

junction is to make God's reign in the hearts of Church is not visible because it stands enrolled men, the leading, the absorbing object of your on the list of associated churches. If it be not a

male disciple and devoted follower, "She hath

should present the picture which it does. Our Such churches (if such there be) should be

isters of the Gospel and pastors of churches, and Will a man rob God? Yes. We say so upon which they are necessarily compelled to withhold the authority of God's word, "In tithes and of-by the indifference of brethren to the ordinance ferings." These were as voluntary under the of God, that they who preach the gospel should law, for the support of religious worship, as they and none of his neighbors had knowledge of his live of the gospel, and by reason of which disc. are under the gospel, and we hesitate not to say, absence; yet this miserable wretch, on hearing bedience personal piety languishes, and spiritual that the miserable mites doled out by the stinted the sound of rum, and an invitation to partake of dearth prevails throughout the denomination at hand of covetous selfishness, towards the promoting of the visibility of churches, whether this and helpless infant, left by him in the jaws of The accession of numbers to our churches is regards Missionary labor or the stated ministry death. He entered the sink of wo and crime, not always to be viewed as a criterion of increas. of the Gospel, is the robbing of God, and as such where demons in human form are wont to meet

multitude of adherents to the gospel at Antioch, as individuals and as churches, your responsibil. was extremely cold, and there was a heavy fall but they sent forth Barnabas to descry the grace ity. Not the responsibility of success, for that of snow. No one called at his house during the of God, who, when he came and saw it rejoiced belongs to God only. The gospel in its promulstorm, supposing that he was at home with his and was glad. The truth is, (and we must not gation, is either a savour of life unto life, or of family. The fire was out—no friend to render conceal it, lest we should not be clear from the death unto death; and God alone is sufficient for assistance—not even the call of a stranger to give spread over the land of Egypt."

by their carnal mindedness, their covetous propensities, their love of the world, and indifference even life itself if need be, in his service, and he

he returned with the little medicine, and a bottle

But, after all, in sober sadness, to what an

TALE OF THE BOTTLE

We copy this very interesting narrative from the there, or had before been published in other paper or papers, we are unable to say.

Some years since, I was travelling from the rence, we passed over Wolf's or Grand Island, which is but thinly settled. It was in the depths of winter, late in the evening, when I called at an inn. As is but too common at public houses, several gentlemen were sitting round the fireside engaged in conversation. A little interrupted by my coming in, they made a short pause. Soon one of them resumed the conversation, and with a spirit of indignation, said, "Well that man slander and harshness of a bar-room conversation, and I asked for no explanation. The company soon dispersed. Early in the morning, I called on a man in the neighborhood with whom I had like leaven, has a direct tendency to propagate rode up to the door, wishing to know if I was a minister, stating that a woman had died the day before, and wishing me to stay and attend the funeral; to which I consented, and learned the following particulars. J. B., the inhuman husband of the deceased, was the son of a tavern keeper on the island, and was early addicted to habits of intemperance. He had been married to Miss B., four or five years. Notwithstanding his early habits of dissipation, he had been somewhat guarded and prudent till he was married. He then gave himself up to his cups and his carousals, neglected his business, scattering and destroying-spending much of his time in the town of Kingston, a place noted for intemperance movement in the performance of the duty. Per. for nothing, but to be cast out and to be trodden and gambling. It was not long before the last of his property tottered upon a single card. He sure in seeing the coffin consigned to its peaceful cise at the same moment. But she must have the and his wife was left to contend with poverty and despair. He soon became one of the most abandoned drunkards that I ever saw. He had not only seemed to have forgotten to provide for his family, but it became his delight to rob his forsaken wife of every little comfort she might earn, or receive that man should suffer in this life, impose on me only son. When a young man, he said someside of the island in a log hut. It stood upon a in the cottage of poverty all my days and have ter and a cousin, both young ladies, highly imare you prompt in the surrender of all, or of any in the cause of God, are you prompt in the surrender of all, or of any in the cause of God, and bury rise, exposed to the nothern blast that swept along nought but the bread of sorrow to eat, and when proper. His mother told him of his fault mildly the entire length of Lake Ontario. Almost per- I am thirsting on a dry parched desert let me find and kindly, and requested him to make an apoloof these for his service? If so, you are in the proper posture, but if, on the other hand, your hearts revolt from the surrender, and you are hearts revolt from the surrender, and you are the Ontario were seen at a distance dashing their foam upon huge banks of ice, and the roar of let that forsake me—let this come upon me if I his chamber in the third story. He complied.—

Here lived the unfortunate female whose un- of a drunkard. happy fate I am about to describe. She had been married and confined to this prison house of a drunkard for near five years. Ah! hapless woman! little did she think when she gave herself to the man she tenderly loved, and who promised to protect her, that he was soon to become to revenue to the priests. A brisk sale is therefore her the source of a thousand woes. With the kept up in this holy article of Romish faith. No pencil of fancy she had drawn the scenes of future priest, therefore, can oppose the home manufacsoon she learnt the husband of her youth was a will studiously cut off his own temporal gains. drunkard-and what could she expect? Despair Hence the zeal of priests for Relics. settled upon her brow, and anguish wrung her But antiquarians should encourage the brisk bleeding heart. Not one ray of hope shed its sale and manufacture of Relics. They throw glimmering upon her solitary path. As if destined amazing light on the dark things, and scenes of On the fourth day he promised to do whatever to woes, with her sorrows, her cares increased ._ antiquity. For instance, in France alone, there she required. She opened the door, and her pale, Two infant children demanded her attention and are four entire skulls of St. John! In Spain, her tears, the youngest of which was but a few and France, and at Rome, are shown the four weeks old when its mother fell a victim to neglect identical nails by which our Lord was nailed on He has since been seen to shed tears of gratitude

woc. When her infant was about ten days old, eight arms of St. Matthew! Of course that emshe was under the necessity of going out through inent apostle must have had 40 fingers! How irrevocable ruin. drifts and snow, and piercing winds, to gather fuel amazing the rich discoveries made by Relics to a drunken frolic. She took a severe cold, and over, in Spain and in Belgium, they have each was confined to her bed of straw, (for such it the entire heads of St. Peter and St. Paul. Now We fear that there are but few Christians who done what she could," and all difficulties will van- literally was.) No longer able to walk or even every body is not acquainted with the fact thus which were written previously to the invention of to sit up, early one morning as her brutal husband was setting off for the tavern to spend the day, she expostulated with him, and endeavored to impress upon his mind her distressing and critical condition. She seemed to succeed. But, O! short. He seemed to feel. She prevailed on him to go for medical aid. He crossed the river St. they show a few of the blossoms of Aaron's rod, Lawrence on the ice to Kingston (a distance of four miles) and obtained a vial of medicine at the apothecary's store, and left in haste for his sick Lord and Master demands service in a multitude speedily unchurched. A Church is a city set on family. He was returning with apparent con-He calls for the erection of places of worship the autumnal light, but which never pierces the through the window of a contemptible grog shop, saw his comrade passing and called him in to take something to drink.

Although this inebriate knew that the relief, i not the life, of his family depended on his speedy return, his helpless family being entirely alone, the crimson poison, soon forgot a suffering wife and hold midnight revelry. Here he remained in doubt the accounts that had reached it, of the In conclusion, let us press upon your attention, a drunken frolic for several days during which it blood of all) that these professed adherents to these things. But your responsibility lies in the relief. On her bed of straw with an infant on

the Gospel added to our churches, it is to be fear-ed are dead weights to the cause, who, instead of exhilerating its progress, impede and hinder it, by their carnal mindedness, their covetous proof rum. The snow had so drifted it was with some difficulty he entered his house. All within was silent as the house of death. It is said the lying wonders, and base impostures. fingers of the eldest babe were stiffened to marble, And what is the sole motive? To make money. and the tear drop had frozen upon the infant's To enrich the priests by the plunder of the peocheek. His wife neither smiled nor wept-life ple. The Romish religion, therefore, first plunstill flickered within them all. In this situation he ders the members of its sect of their lawful gains found his neglected and perished family. He was and hard earned living; and then ruins their imintoxicated when he returned—set his medicine mortal souls by idolatry and superstition. State of New York, into the province of Upper and bottle of rum on the shelf and immediately Canada, by way of Cape Vincent and Kingston. left for his father's family (nearly half a mile and plundering, and ruinous sect of the priests! distant,) told his mother the fire had gone out, and Come into the glorious gospel, and the freedom his wife was at home sick, and he wished she and grace of God's dear children! Amen.-Prawould go over and see her at the same time step- testant Vindicator. ped into his father's bar, took a glass of brandy; as he came out staggered and fell, and there he spent the afternoon.

His mother was unfortunately given to habits of intemperance, and was then under the influence of ardent spirits. However, with fire and

-that messenger was death. cribe. When the lid of the coffin was removed, and many weeping eyes were casting painful looks ceeded to the burying ground, and I felt a pleamaniac stagger over the fresh grave of his bosom it. companion. My heart failed, and my spirit moved I could point you to a son who cherishes the

* She has since killed herself.

The article of Relics has been a means of vast pencil of fancy she had drawn the scenes of future priest, therefore, can oppose the nome manufacture, or foreign importation of Relics. No man the path of duty, and I shall not yield till the

the cross! In different chapels in Spain, and the members of the Antiquarian Society! Morefallibility of Holy Mother!

In the Church of St. Peter, at Burgos, they show the cross of the good thief, somewhat worm ance soon, or her stay in the land of the living was eaten; with Judas' lantern, and the tail of Ba- of slighter account. Of the manuscripts and old laam's ass, nicely preserved! In the same church uncommonly fresh! They have also a small specimen of the manna in a pot. They also show a finger and an arm of St. Anna, the mother of found to be genuine by an equal amount of authorthe Virgin. And as the Virgin is the "Mother ities. What folly and madness then is it to deny of God," they consider these Relics as extremely that these records are genuine! At what time when one of his associates in profligacy, looking valuable, being the Relics of the "grand mother could an imposition or a corruption been intro-

But among the various Relics of Rome, few excite more profound attention and lively venera- infidel must have more credulity than any christion than that of a vial containing a quantity of tion, if he can believe that thousands of copies of the breath of St. Joseph, caught by an angel, while the said Joseph was blowing very hard, while splitting wood! How precious!

This is matched only by the following, which has been recently going the rounds of the Euro. pean papers, the traveller having given full currency to the very interesting Antiquarian discovery! We copy it from a late foreign paper.

other marvels, a dirty opaque glass phial. After praying Church." We believe that this is one of eyeing it for some time, the traveller said, "Do the most powerful auxiliaries. The apostles revou call this a relic? Why, it is empty."— cognized it as such, "Pray for us," said they, Empty," retorted the sacristan, indignantly, "Sir, it contains some of the darkness that Moses course and be glorified." Let pastors have "pray-

What an amazing light do Relics throw over and souls be converted.

PARENTAL DECISION. From an Address to Mothers, prefixed to Truth made Simple, by John Todd.

It is not difficult to be decided, were this all; fuel she set off to visit the abode of distress. She but to be decided and firm while the feelings and ought to be hung for such conduct towards his found the woman and children speechless, badly the voice are as soft as the lute, is difficult. Your wife," to which the company responded in the frozen, and apparently in the agonies of death.— child has no judgment. Hundreds of times evaffirmative. As I did not know the particulars of With some difficulty she made a fire, threw a ery week, and many times every day he must be with some difficulty sine made a fire, threw a ery week, and many times every day he had brick and stone into the flames, and while they denied, and have his wishes and his will submit were heating she discovered the rum. Being ex- to yours. When he is well, you must, of necesceedingly chilled she drank freely of it, and sity, be constantly thwarting his inclinations, forthought it would do her good, but it only deprived bidding him, or commanding him; and when ho her of reason. By this time the brick and stone is sick, you must force him, and stand further than some business to transact. Soon a gentleman became very warm, and the drunken mother* applied them to the naked feet of the dying woman. feel that he is on the bed of death, you must con-I will only add that in about thirty minutes the trol him, govern him, command him, and see kindest messenger from heaven came to her relief that he obeys! Your own decision, energy, and firmness, must never wave for a moment in his It fell to my lot to deliver the funeral discourse presence. While a mother's heart pleads for inof this unfortunate female. The feelings of my dulgence, you must have a resolution which will heart, on this occasion, I will not attempt to des- plead you to do your duty, even while the heart bleeds, and the eyes weep. That noble mother —who held her child while its leg was amputaon her who had fallen a victim to the casualties of ted, and did it with a firmness that he dared not intemperance, I saw the husband (the author of resist, and with a tenderness that made him feel her hapless fate) stagger up to the coffin, and to that she did it for his good-who does not adall appearance, with a heart as unmoved, and an mire? These two qualities, decision and mildeye as tearless as the cold and lovely form on ness, are seldom found in man. He is either too which he fixed his drunken gaze. We all pro- stern, or too lenient. But the mother ! she can abode. But when I had dismissed the audience aid of heaven. She must seek it in prayer, in Christian form, with my eyes I saw that drunken at the foot of the throne, and there she will find

within me, and I could not refrain from exclaim- memory of his mother as something inexpressibly ing in my heart, Almighty God! if it is thy will dear and sacred. She was a widow, and he, her what evil seemeth good in thy sight-let me live thing or did something in the presence of his sisno water but my own bitter tears; and when my gy to the girls. This he declined. She insisted enemies pursue me and seek my reputation and apon it, and even laid her commands. He refusmy life, and I fly for protection to my last friend, ed. She next requested him to go with her into waters and storm, added to the dismal gloom that must suffer—but O! gracious Heaven! deliver She then very coolly took the key and told him me from the all devouring and overwhelming fate he should lock the door, and he would neither J. ALLEY. see her face, nor receive food, till he submitted. The next day she called at the door of the prisoner. "My son, are you ready to comply with my request?" "No, mother." The second day, the same question was asked and the same answer received. The third day, she went to the door, and says, "James, you think by holding out thus, your mother will yield, and come to timbers of this house decay and fall, should I live so long!" That evening he would have sent a message to his mother, but he had no messenger. sickly looking boy embraced her with tears, asked her pardon, and submitted to her requisition. over that decision and faithfulness, and to assert And here let simple narrative tell her tale of Belgium, there are shown with great reverence with the utmost confidence, that it was this firmness in his widowed mother that saved him from

> THE SACRED RECORDS. - Dr. Kennicott, in the forepart of the past century, collected nearly seven hundred Hebrew manuscripts of the bible, ful must believe on the pains of denying the in- amounted to 1608 copies of the Hebrew Bible .-Yet in this great number of readings the variations are so trivial that De Rossi remarks that they consist almost entirely of things minute and 150,000 different readings, none of which materially affect our present English version on any important point. No classical writings can be nor the world could detect the fraud? Surely the such writings scattered over the world could have been altered and no one know the imposition, nor been inclined to make posterity acquainted with the manner of its being accomplished .- Morning

> 'I HAVE A PRAYING CHURCH.'- When a certain pastor, whose ministry had been very highly blest Relics.—A traveller on the continent, visiting in the conversion of many, was asked the secret a Cathedral, was shown by the sacristan, among of his great usefulness, he replied, "I have a cognized it as such. "Pray for us," said they, often, "that the word of the Lord may have free ing churches," and the cause of God will flourish.

From the Gospel Messenger. CLERICAL CHANGES.

We know of no topic of more frequent, and, it might be added, more severe remark, than that of the removals of clergymen from one place to another. The evil, as we well know, is a great one, and widely prevailing; and we presume there is not a member of the Church, clerical or lay, who does not desire to apply a remedy. We are not going now to point out such a remedy, but will attempt to consider the causes of the evil complained of.

The first will be found in an improper estimate of the true design of the Christian ministry. In an age like the present, of great enterprise and mighty progress in all the affairs of the wisdom, power, importance, and magnificence of human majesty, almost omnipotent, it is not marvelous that there should be mingled, with some love of religion, the idea that even gospel institutions must be made to further plans of worldly gratification. Here is a fine and furtile country-that is the proper place for a village, or perhaps a country seat. There is a fine lot for a church : one must be built. It must be a fine and expensive edifice; and then, whether one, or ten thousand dollars in debt, we must have in it a clergy. man of powerful talent, of thrilling eloquence; one, who by his novelty of manner, his thrilling pathos, his lotty flights of fancy, will fill up our house as fast as our village grows-for what ?gentle reader, for what? To gather souls to the great Shepherd of Israel-to bring salvation? Ah! perhaps; but, in the first place, "fill our house "-" sell our pews "-" pay our debts!" And there is another consideration, often strongly marked in the speculation of church building -and that is the enhancement of property valnation in village lots. While there is this influence upon a parish there must be frequent changes in the minister of it; for it will secularize him into plans of worldly character, that if he had all knowledge, and understood all mysterics allowed to mortals in this age of the world, he could not keep himself upon the top of the wave of the sea study, sometimes in his closet; and while he is never able to come to the knowledge of the truth.' so, those who are wiser in their generation than hence, he must move: for "he is not up to the spirit of the age."

generally prevailing taste, as to preaching.

If we are not very greatly deceived in our obnation-thundering bursts of eloquence, and the that is, if by eloquence you mean, " proper words fluences. And, in proper places." But that which some call of the church of God, and the gratification of their own feelings, than to the solid advancement of spiritual improvement, will inevitably produce frequent changes in the parochial ministry. It is impossible it should be otherwise: for as soon

cumbent must be sought. into the question-Is our present teacher a man gospel, of what avail is the inspiration of the saof strength to fill his post? Has he an ardent cred oracles, unless men believe their contents? piety? Is he devoted to his Master and the souls Now, if faith is not the gift of God, if a man of men? Is he capable of instructing us and our believes without divine influence, the grand turnchildren in the way of salvation? Can he ex. ing point in his salvation is in himself. He does pound God's word, and send us from the sanctu- that of himself without which, all the Father, the ary, not to dwell upon his personal attractions, Son, and the Holy Spirit, have done, would be nor to criticise, but to study and to pray? The absolutely in vain: he gives perfection and efficaman that can do all this, relying upon the Spirit cy to their work. This much seems plain, that of his Lord, and finding his way to the hearts of on these principles, the reason why one man goes his people as a faithful minister of the New Tes- to heaven rather than another, is not because tament, as one not only commissioned of God, but God has done more for one than for the other, but from his personal worth and labours, entitled to that the former done more for himself; and thus confidence and affection, may hold the same post for years. But if reliance be placed on the adhimself!—This sentiment is a libel on the whole gious publications in villages in India, received attend those meetings, apparently deeply interesting gious publications in villages in India, received and affection, may hold the same post the whole glory of man's salvation belongs to attend those meetings, apparently deeply interesting gious publications in villages in India, received and affection, may hold the same post the whole glory of man's salvation belongs to attend those meetings, apparently deeply interesting gious publications in villages in India, received and affection, may hold the same post the whole glory of man's salvation belongs to attend those meetings, apparently deeply interesting gious publications in villages in India, received and affection of the effect of reliable to the whole glory of man's salvation belongs to attend those meetings, apparently deeply interesting gious publications in villages in India, received and affection of the effect of reliable to the whole glory of man's salvation belongs to attend those meetings, apparently deeply interesting gious publications in villages in India, received and the properties of the control of the effect of reliable to the properties of th ventitious qualifications to which allusion has word of God! been made, there must, in the nature of things,

be an early change.

on this subject, and we shelter ourselves under talk on these matters, to say whether truth and common justice do not demand a more prompt attention to this particular.

In the first place, it should be considered, that clergymen are professional men, compelled, from to the Lamb. the very character of their occupation, to withare, as a body of men, without compliment, as well able to find their bread as others: for had it is fair to believe, that they would have proved themselves equal to their brethren, in the department that might have been selected.

What is the present state of this matter? It we say, the subscription, begun under the mo- thrown.

goods and accept orders, they getting their profits, word, and they are the life. Your father shall therless? But he was unmoved. A younger and he paying cash prices for goods at barter.— give his holy word, (which they possessed before) brother now came up, prostrated himself on the His salary was engaged at \$600 per annum. to them that ask it. They that are after the word. on this amount? and yet, who of our readers does promised them?

We are not proposing these questions, because because we are disposed to make a single com- ii. 1. plaint of any instance; but we speak right out, and right onward, on this subject, because we know, and can give cases enough, in which there though ' faith comes by hearing, it is still the gift bly ; -a police officer was sent for, and after is an abundance of evidence, that clerical changes of God.' And therefore the labors of a Paul and various interruptions, they got to the water side arise as often from lay failures, as from any other an Apollos were fruitless till God gave the in. and went down into it. The crowd rushed in cause; and we hold it a solemn duty, to put the crease. We know who hath said, 'No man can also, and hardly left room for the administration question home. Are the frequent removals of come unto me, unless the Father, who has sent of the sacred rite. The candidates tore off and clergymen occasioned more by them than by me, draw him. their own people?

fault; but if all who loved the cause of Christ work. Let the reader examine the following hath given, there would be no trouble on this sub. Heb. viii: 8. John iii: 5, &c. Eph. ii: 1,ject. We will not extend our present remarks Acts xvi: 14. Hence it appears a matter of further. We have more on this subject, and utmost importance to contend earnestly for this mean to give it-another day.

From the Watchman of the South. CONSEQUENCES OF DENYING THE SPIRIT'S INFLUENCES.

This is the age of innovation. In the estimation of a certain class of religious levellers, whatever is ancient is erroneous. It is their glory to of speculation. He must be sometimes in his have no fixed principles, 'ever learning, they are

Amidst a variety of discoveries, with which the children of light, will get the start of him; they would surprise the religious world, one is. 'That no other influence than what the word of God has on the mind, is necessary to the conver-Immediately connected with this point, is the sion of a sinner. Supernatural influence is enthusiasm, the day of miracles is past, the Spirit is the word, and the word is the Spirit!' They servation, the sentiment is prevalent, that the seem, in short, pretty nearly in the same predicapreaching of the gospel should consist in beauti- ment as those of old, who had not 'so much as ful exhibitions of tasteful phraseologies-startling heard whether there was any Holy Ghost.' But thoughts-thrilling descriptions-flights of imagi- as Christians have generally been in the habit of considering Divine influence as indispensably nelike. Now, our old-fashioned notions are a little cessary to give the word of God itself success, and different. We suppose, that the preaching of the as this discovery brands them as enthusiasts, on gospel should exhibit in a very simple manner this account it may not be improper to examine the exposition of sacred truth. This simplicity is some of the consequences of giving up this enthuin perfect accordance with taste and eloquence, siasm-or, in other words, of denying Divine in-

1. This sentiment deprives the Holy Spirit of eloquence, the sprightliness of fancy's colored his office in the economy of Redemption; he is supweavings, the finely turned metaphor, and the posed to entertain the same office towards the regraceful climax, set off with like graceful gesture, probate as towards the ransomed of the Lord .does not always prove the best conductor to the exposition of scriptural truth; hence, as is often is, to inspire the sacred writings, and then leave the many many many many many control of the Catholic for any one to delay "what his hand findeth to do," seen, the man who but the other day called a these writings to exert their own mighty energy was more trying, flattery, was tried to continue throng together, and on whose lips thousands on the mind. Now, here is nothing done for them in the mother church, but in vain. The hung, soon finds " none so poor to do him reve- believers, at least, for all who have access to the alternative was then offered them, either to return rence." We say it gravely, we say it before word of God. Those who were satisfied with the to the Romish church or leave the country. They God, in solemn conviction of the truth, that this good old way, believed it to be the office of the resolved to emigrate, and made application to the momentary admiration, this ephemeral popularity Holy Ghost, not only to inspire the sacred writers, king of Prussia, who assigned them a place of bestowed by those who look more at the garniture but to convince of sin, to open the eyes of their settlement, where houses and churches were conmind, to change the heart, and make the Lord's structed for their use, and where they are now people willing in the day of his power, &c. But permitted to worship God under their own vine if the sentiment in question be true, the covenantoffices of the Holy Spirit are a mere fiction.

2. This modern sentiment renders man the grand as the novelty subsides, and that in a brief period, cause of his own salvation, directly contrary to some other novelty will be required-another in- the whole tenor of God's word; for it is not God but himself that makes him to differ from others. Every thing on this subject should be resolved Of what avail are all the blessings revealed in the

3. It is contrary to the experience of ancient "Last November (he says) our brethren at believers, whose characters are recorded in the Cuttack were pleasingly excited by a visit from There is another cause : It is, we are aware, word of truth. It is contrary to their humiliating two Hindoos, who went as a deputation from a a very delicate one to approach; but it is a cause confessions: 'In me, that is in my flesh, dwelleth number in some villages between 30 and 40 miles of very frequent changes. We speak of this, as no good thing.' Contrary to their fervent pray- from that city. Some Christian publications, it we have some observation, and some knowledge crs: 'Create within me a clean heart, O God, appeared had reached them. The effect was from the experience of others. It is-inadequate and renew a right spirit within me.' Contrary that they left off the worship of idols, and sought support. We mean here to speak very plainly to their grateful acknowledgements: By the instruction, by reading the Christian books, and grace of God, I am what I am.' If this grace (let the best part of their own shasters. They next no names, or authorities, but we ask those who it mean what it will) were not distinguishing, the gave up their own shasters, and confined themapostle speaks nonsense; as if he could be dis- selves to reading the Christian books. By detinguished by what was no distinction. Contrary grees they renounced Hindooism. Persecution to their thanksgivings both in the church millitant now broke out against them. Some of the timid and triumphant-all ascribing glory to God and gave way, but others continued firm, and they

4. This sentiment involves a number of absurd- sionaries and ask their advice. After two days' draw themselves from all those speculations and ities: and whatever is fairly proved absurd is search they found the missionaries. employments, by which other professional men thereby proved untrue.-Now, to contemplate it The men were soon sent back to their native make themselves comfortable in the world. They in any point of view: say, that guilty depraved village, accompanied by Rama Chundra (a nasinners need no Divine influences to render the tive preacher) and other brethren to investigate word of God effectual to their salvation, but that the state of things, and to return with a report to they given their attention to law, or to medicine, this is entirely in their own power. Then, it fol. the missionaries. Rama soon returned delighted, lows, that what God intended most effectually to and his feet blistered with haste, stating that they humble the pride of man, is adapted only to cherish were not inquirers but confirmed Christians; that it. It follows also, that after all Jesus Christ has they had offered to burn their own shasters in done for the salvation of sinners, it is very possible his presence, but he advised them to wait till one very often happens that the clergyman, who at that not a single soul will be saved; and highly of the missionaries could visit them. no little expense, has carried himself through the improbable, if not, in the nature of things, impospreparation for the sacred office; and, at further sible, that any will. It follows that the strongest to be followed by Rev. Mr. Sutton. Sebo, their Sabbath in March. At Jeffersonville, Ia., June expense, has gone far, with his family, to make prejudices conquer themselves; that the most leader, wished to be baptized; but, alive to the 22. Near Chatanooga, Tenn. in May, a church his abode, under the expectation of an ample sup- vicious habits either mortify themselves, or im- sacrifices he was making, trembled from head to of nine members was formed, which by a revival port, finds, at the end of one or two years, that plant principles which are destructive of them- foot while talking with our brother. A time was has been increased to forty or fifty. In Bradley he has not the means to provide for those, to selves, to which the sinner is wholly averse; and fixed for his baptism, and that of two others, in co. Tenn., a church of twelve members was whom he is, on every principle, bound. Why is all this in spite of the vigilance and influence of the first instance. As they were moving to the formed last month.—Cross and Journal. this? Shall we not state facts, well known, when Satan, whose dominion would be hereby over- water one of his brothers laid hold on him, and

tained? Mr. A. has failed in the speculation prove that there were no believers prior to Moses, as over the last relic of a friend from whom she from which he hoped to become the "Lord of the the first sacred writers. But see what this senti- was about to be separated for ever. Manor," and so has nothing. Mr. B. has gone ment will make of a multitude of Scripture They now brought his little girl, an interesting Brother Sands, off to a more promising establishment; and passages. That which is born of the word is the child about seven years old, and asked him if he Messrs. X., Y., and Z., want the parson to take word. The words I speak unto you, they are the would make his wife a widow, and his child fa-What third or tenth rate lawyer, or physician Ye are not in the flesh but in the word, if so be with his tears, and besought him not to go forwould be willing engage to raise a family, having the word of Christ dwelleth in you,' from which it would appear, according to this sentiment, that seemed to feel deeply, but his resolution was un.

not know, that most of the clergy of the Church and positive declarations of Scripture. Believers dar came and talked with him, but was unsuccould make, at some other business, a vastly are said to be God's workmanship, created anew better living than this?

And, again: how many in Christ Jesus, to good works, &c., which imput to silence. of the clergy have failed to realize what was plies that men are not active in this change, but The idolaters now changed their mode of atmerely passive; they are represented as having tack. They besought brother Lacey to delay been 'dead in sin, and quickened by the exceed. the baptism of the converts till next day. He of we have any personal feeling in this matter, nor ing greatness of God's power,' Eph. i: 18, 19. course declined, unless the converts wished for

of God, not of the will of man, but of God.' And heaven for to day." Still they held him forci- glory of God?

Once more, God speaks of that change which And the missionary said : We are no apologists for clerical error, or constitutes a believer in Christ as exclusively his capital truth of the gospel, 'That it is God who They came out of the water. The crowd mostly have found Christ to be precious .- Ib. worketh in us, both to will and to do of his own dispersed. The native converts, who were presgood pleasure.'

> REPENTANCE.-Repentance hath a purifying power, and every tear is of a cleansing virtue; tant. Our brother says, "Our hearts were fillbut these penitential clouds must be still kept ed with joy and our eyes with tears. Thus they dropping; one shower will not suffice; for repentance is not a single action, but a course.-We may compare the soul to a linen cloth; it even their hearts seemed softened. A number must be first washed, to take off its native hue more appeared under religious impressions. and colour, and to make it white; and afterwards it must be ever and anon washed, to preserve and to keep it white. In like manner, the soul must first be cleansed from a state of sin, by a converting repentance, and so made pure; and afterwards, by a daily repentance, it must be purged from those actual stains that it contracts, and so be kept pure. It is an enjoyment and privilege reserved for heaven, not to need repentance; and the reason of this is, because the cause of it will then be taken away. But here, this pitch of perfection is not to be hoped for. We cannot expect that God should totally wipe these tears from our eyes, till he has taken all sin out of our hearts. Till it be our power and privilege not to sin, it is still our duty to repent .- South.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CONVERTS .- In Tyrol, a province of the Austrian government, five hundred persons, among whom the true leaven had been spreading for a number of years, felt con- will require steady action, and there is no room and fig tree, with none to molest them or make them afraid .- Cross and Journal.

How to silence the tongue of Slander .he never thought it necessary to repeat their descension, has raised them up again, poured into calumnies; "They are sparks," said he, "which their souls the balm of consolation, and filled them if you do not blow them, will go out of themselves, with righteousness and peace in the Holy Ghost. The surest method against scandal is to live it down by perseverance in well doing, and by prayer to God, that he would cure the distempered presented themselves for the prayers of the saints. minds of those who traduce and injure us."

PUBLICATIONS IN A VILLAGE IN INDIA.

The Rev. J. G. Pike, Secretary of the General Baptist Missionary Society, Derby, England, acknowledging a grant of \$500, received from the American Tract Society, gives the following by the overland despatch:

sent two men as a deputation to seek out the mis-

Rev. Mr. Lacey immediately went, and was mentary excitement of warm, and, no doubt, hon. Take another view of the subject. Say the rushed forth, and laid hold of his outer garment. Ill., the second Sabbath in June, by Elder J. M. a crowd collected. His wife, almost frantic, now est feeling, has been found too large to be sus. Spirit and the word are identical. This would He let it go, and she sat down and wept over it, Peck.—16.

tions, or would think that he could get forward every man who had a Bible was a Christian. shaken; he said, "Christ is more to me than all, 5. This sentiment flatly contradicts the most plain and I have given up all for him." The Zemen-

> delay. They applied then to Sebo, and he nobly that this work may go on, and spread to other Believers are said to be 'born from above, born answered "No; I have recorded my vow in threw away their poitas and their strings of beads.

"Do you acknowledge one God?"-Yes. "Do you believe in Christ for pardon and eternal saland his Church would pay for and support that Scriptures :- Deut. xxx: 6. Ezek. xi: 19, 10. vation?"-Yes. "Do you see and feel that idols cause in sincerity, and of the ability that God xxxvi : 26, &c. Jer. xxxi : 33. xxxii. 38, &c. are vain and foolish?"-Yes. "Will you till death love and serve God ?"-Yes.

All this the multitude heard and distinctly understood. The ordinance was administered .ent, took hold of the hands of the new Christians, and walked, singing hymns together, towards the missionaries' tent about two and a half miles diswalked, the wild jungle echoing with the songs of Zion." Some of the heathen followed and

Adieu, esteemed brother!

Yours in the Gospel,

It is to confer, through divine grace, such essings as above described on unnumbered millns shrouded in midnight gloom, that the Amercan Tract Society are attempting to raise \$40,-000 the present year for foreign and pagan lands. A portion of that amount the Committee are called immediately to remit; as at some stations all the grants that have been made are already reported as used, and the laborers must remain without means for Tract operations, not only for the period that has elapsed while the intelligence of their wants has been reaching this country, but while funds shall be raised and transmitted to

The work of supplying fifty presses at foreign mission stations, and furnishing accessible pagan nations with an evangelical literature, is one that

REVIVAL IN OWENBORO', KY .- What hath God wrought! The history of modern revivals scarcely furnishes a parallel to the great and wonderful work of the Lord in Owenboro'. The whole place is revolutionized. One hundred and fifty have professed hope in Christ, eighty of whom have put on the Lord by baptism, and have united with the Baptist church. A letter from there states :- "The power of God has passed through this town, among the old settlers and heads of families, like a mighty whirlwind or an irresist-Remark of Boerhaave.-The celebrated Boer- ible tornado, prostrating all before it in its majeshaave, who had many enemies, used to say, that tic sweep; and yet the Lord, in his gracious con-All of the old citizens of our town, except six, have professed religion, and two of these have When I step into the business houses, or shops of every grade and description, I see the pocket Bible and hymn-book on the counters, and very often in the hands of the occupants of the house, who appear intently examining for the path of duty. How changed! A few months ago, if you had entered some of these houses, perhaps, instead of the Bible, you would have seen a pack of cards or a bottle of ardent spirits. The multitudes that ed, exceed any thing ever witnessed in our part of the State. To day I attempted to get into the court-house, where the meetings are held, but could not; indeed, there was scarcely room for me in the yard. If brother Burrows was to preach here for six months I imagine he would always have a crowded house. All denominations attend his ministry. Even the Roman Catholics flock to hear the gospel preached in its purity,"

From a letter of a more recent date than the above, we learn that brother Burrows closed his meeting on the 17th. The Cumberland Presbyterians were to have commenced a meeting there on Friday last. We understand that others are expected to join the Baptist church when br.

B. shall visit the place again. P. S. Since the above was in type, brother

Burrows has arrived in Louisville. We learn from him that on Lord's-day last he and brother Downs baptized 30 at Pleasant Grove, about nine miles from Owenboro'. He is to be in Owenboro' on the first Lord's-day in July, when probably many others will follow the Lord in the ordinance of baptism. May the Lord continue with our young and eloquent brother, and make him abundantly useful in the vineyard of the Lord .-Banner and Pioneer.

CHURCHES CONSTITUTED.—At Trivoli, Ill. first

Eleven persons were baptized at Rock Spring,

From the Religious Herald. HANOVER, June 25, 1830

Since our protracted meeting, held with the Temperance church, (in Louisa county,) about the first of May, I have had the pleasure of bap. tizing 23 willing converts. Of this number 13 were white; 6 young men, and 7 young

The work is still progressing in that vicinity Several persons are now waiting an opportunity to be baptized, while a number of others man fest deep penitence for sin.

Oh! how pleasing it is, to see our little church after her long and painful struggles, thus throw ing off her shackles, to march forward in the strength of her Master! How soul-cheering to see those long vacated seats, filled with young, active, and devoted Christians! Will not our brethren rejoice with us, and pray, earnestly pray, churches, until the earth shall be filled with the

Yours, in Christ, SAM'L HARRISS. From Zion's Advocate.

FREEPORT, June 24.

Bro. Ricker-The Lord is continuing his work of grace in this place. Forty-five have manifested a hope in the forgiving mercy of God, and twenty. six have been baptized since the commencement of the revival. JOHN BUTLER.

By a letter from Cherryfield, dated June 24 we learn that the Lord is favoring his people in that place by the presence of his Holy Spirit. Twelve have recently been baptized, and others

REVIVAL .- We learn that a revival of religion has been in progress for the last two weeks at a place in this county called Johnson Liberty, About twenty persons have made a profession, and the seriousness still continues .- Raleigh Southern Watchman.

Constitution .- A church was constituted on last Lord's day, at Mount Moriah M. H. in this county, with very promising prospects.-Ib.

A new Baptist Church has recently been or. ganized at Christolville, Ill., consisting of 17

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Christian Secretary.

HAMPDEN COUNTY BIBLE SOCIETY. The Hampden County Bible Society, auxiliary to the American and Foreign Bible Society, held its second anniversary at the meeting house of the First Baptist Church in West Springfield on Wednesday, June 26th. Alonzo Lamb, Esq. 1st Vice President, presided.

The following officers were elected for the enuing year :-

HINCKLEY WILLIAMS, Goshen, President. ALONZO LAMB, South Hadley, Vice JOSIAH P. KNOWLES, Southwick, Presidents. H. A. GRAVES, Springfield, Secretary. Asa B. WHITMAN, Westfield, Treasurer.

Executive Committee .- David Wright, Westfield; George Mixter, Wales; R. F. Ellis, Chicopee Falls; J. G. Warren, Cabotville; Peresh Hitchcock, West Springfield; Silas Root, Grau-

The reports of the Secretary and Treasurer were presented and accepted. These certified that \$30 had been paid by the 1st Church in Springfield, and the same sum by the 2d Church in West Springfield, to constitute the pastors of each Life Members of the Parent Society; that Rev. Silas Root, Alonzo Lamb, and Miss Nancy Lamb, had each contributed \$30, to constitute themselves Life Members; that \$22 70 had been contributed by the Church in Southwick, and \$10 22, by the 1st Church in West Springfield; also \$21 40 by individual members of the Society .-In addition to this, \$30 have been contributed by the friends of Rev. Alvin Bennett, to constitute him a Life Member, and forwarded previous to this anniversary, to the Treasurer of the Parent Society. Thus have \$234 32 been contributed to the A. and F. B. S. in this county, the present year. This is nearly three times the amount reported by the Treasurer to have been paid in, last year. And yet only four churches and twenty two members of the Society have contributed to make up this sum! Within the Society's limits there are twenty-four Baptist churches and two thousand communicants. What a magnificent tribute will be poured into the Treasury when the same spirit shall animate them all.

Prayers were offered at the morning session by brethren B. Willard, and Charles Willet.

A public meeting was held in the afternoon.-Prayer by bro. Van Loon. Bro. Doolittle de. livered an interesting and appropriate discourse from Psalm xix. vii. ' The law of the Lord is perfect, converting the soul.' Bro. Warren prayed.

The following resolution was offered by bro. Willet, and seconded by bro. Van Loon with spirited addresses:

Resolved, That the American and Foreign Bible Society, to which this is auxiliary, is entitled to the confidence and cordial support of all who desire the universal spread of divine truth. Passed unanimously.

Brethren Higby, Wright and Bennett also gave addresses, and fully sustained the interest of the meeting. The following resolution was proposed and passed:

Since our last annual meeting, the Rev. J. F. Bridges, a beloved and respected member of this society, and a life member of the American and Foreign Bible Society has been removed by death;

Resolved, That we fondly cherish his memory, and recognize in the event of his death, the solema admonition it bears to us, his former fellow-laborers, to work while it is called day, and be "also ready." The next anniversary of this society will be

held with the First Baptist Church in Springfield. Bro. Alvin Bennett is appointed to preach; in case of failure, bro. Warren. The meeting was concluded by prayer through brother Horace ALONZO LAMB, Chairman. Seaver. H. A. GRAVES, Secretary.

Springfield, June 28, 1839.

For the Christian Secretary.

Ma. Epiron, - The following morceau which casulady of this city. The older members of the Baptist ing of about one hundred teachers and scholars, aschurches here, and others who were acquainted with the lamented author, would, I apprehend, be very likely to recognize the origin of the lines by their style and spirit, and particularly by that intimate acquaintance with the sacred Scriptures and aptness in their use, which they indicate, and for which our dear brother Davis was so remarkably distinguished.

As an interesting reminiscence of one whose memory is embalmed in so many hearts, and as containare submitted for the Secretary.

Hartford, July, 1839.

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FEMALE INFLUENCE.

A distinguished philosopher once remarked: " All the world is but the pupil and disciple of female influence." It must be acknowledged that the influence of woman is very great when exerted; but it must also be admitted that Religion alone gives to her the elevated rank to which she is entitled, and which is essential to the exertion of a salutary influence-influence upon her race.

In all pagan countries she is regarded as a mere animal, or at best, as a slave, to subserve the convenience and pleasure of man; and, of course, is uneducated and despised. Her elevation must in every instance be ascribed to pure religion.

The Bible teaches us that woman, like man, was created in the image of God. It tells us expressly, that" the woman is the glory of the man." It more-over gives us numerous examples of female excellence. Sarah, the wife of Abraham, was not only a 'fair woman to look upon," but she was distinguished for modesty, meekness, and general excellence of character and loveliness of carriage; so that to be-some "daughters of Sarah," is mentioned as an object of desire.

Abigail was not only blessed with "a beautiful countenance," but she was remarkable for "a good understanding," and by her prudent management, under difficult circumstances, secured the confidence

and affection of the king.

Esther was renowned for her personal piety, true patriotism, heroic courage, and determined perseverance: Anna for her constant self-denying devotion; Mary for her humble teachableness; Lydia for her frankness and hospitality; Dorcas for her industry and kindness to the poor. But "time would fail to tell of" a Rachel, a Miriam, a Ruth, a Priscilla, a Phebe, a Lois, and others who walked "as women professing godliness," and exerted a holy influence upon the generations which they adorned and blessed.

Now it might have been anticipated that a Bible revealing such facts, holding up such examples, and withal requiring man to regard woman as an equal and a friend, would, so far as its authority should be regarded, give to her the proper rank which she ought to hold in society; and enable her to exert that commanding influence for which the peculiar relations (as daughter, sister, wife, and mother,) which she sustains so admirably qualify her.

I have much pleasure in saying such anticipations have been fully realized; and would only add, while you pay suitable attention to profane history and works of imagination; and while I would by no means have you neglect to consult the muses, be peculiarly attentive to "the oracles of God." Let your soul be imbued by their spirit. Let your life be in ac-cordance with their precepts and brilliant examples, and then death will introduce you to the unfading glories and perennial joys which they reveal.

If all your sex in our land were to be governed in their spirit and conduct by the word of God, we might with joyful hearts and "joyful lips," exclaim, "Our daughters are corner stones, polished after the G. F. D. similitude of a palace."

Hartford, June, 1835.

CHRISTIAN SECRETARY. day, and of the scene, and of God.

HARTFORD, JULY 12, 1839.

become quite common on this National Anniversary. The common method of celebrating the day, by unnatural excitement, loud vociferation, and enormous eating and drinking is giving way to a more pure, in-tellectual, and religious method of celebrating it.— as a Camp ground at their annual meetings.— We had the pleasure of being present at a most delightful Sabbath School celebration in the city of Boston. It consisted of the children connected with freshments provided were brought on shore and liberthe Baptist Sabbath Schools in that place, ranged ally distributed to all the guests. The most melodiunder their Superintendents and Teachers. They ous voices from the different choirs of the city, joined met in the Federal Street Meeting-house, which was echoes of the grove with music worthy of the place, completely filled with children, teachers, parents and and of the occasion.

The Rev. Mr. Granger, of the Congregational dresses made by Messrs. Magoon, Neale and Howe, Isaac Webb, Esq. and the Rev. Mr. Parker, of the the first to the children, the second to the parents, and Baptist Church, briefly addressed the company. the last to teachers. The addresses were unusually About 3 o'clock in the afternoon the procession again happy and impressive. Mr. Magoon enchained the formed and re-embarked, and after exchanging attention of his youthful audience. His simple and shore from Haddam, started on their return. The graphic illustrations seized upon their imaginations, sail up the river was, if possible, more delightful than and kept them awake and interested till the close of the passage down. A threatening thunder cloud rolthe address. Mr. Neale said many impressive and led over unexpectedly and most favorably to the east affecting things to parents, in his usual clear and animated style. Mr. Howe did not enter fully into his

There were other modes of celebrating the day in Boston, but all was orderly and quiet, with the ex- er as they passed them. The choir also, untiring in ception of the loud ringing of the bells. The Temperance dinner in Fancuil Hall was a splendid affair. continued to spread upon the wings of the breezes About fifteen hundred thorough going temperance men sat down to dinner, had their regular tonsts, senmen sat down to dinner, had their regular toasts, sen"The sea, the sea, the open sea"—"Oft in the stilly
timents, and speechifying, and abundance of enjoynight"—"Home sweet Home," &c. &c.—music so ment, without a drop of alcohol in any shape. It was sweet that many a memory will long feed upon its a grand exhibition of intellectual and moral power; and old Faneuil, " the cradle of liberty," rocked and rung with animated expressions of their lofty cheer. witnessed it, can ever forget it. It will live deep-

Not having been at home, we cannot speak with reference to the mode of celebrating the day in Hartford. The address, customary on such occasions, was delivered by the Rev. Mr. Andrews, of West Hartford, small boys and girls, neatly dressed in their holiday and is very highly spoken of.

Suffield Literary Institution.—The first of August is the time fixed upon to report the success of the effort to raise \$1000 among the success they spontaneously returned the compliment of of the effort to raise \$1000 among our churches in aid cheers, and again the snowy handkerchiefs waved. of this flourishing seminary. This period is near at At about 6 o'clock, P. M., the boats reached the hand. It is hoped our churches will act promptly and liberally in this matter. We are happy to say the Baptist Church in Bloomfield have raised their quota of the sum proposed. Let other churches do

The Rev. Howard Malcom, one of the Secretaries of the American Baptist Board of Foreign Missions, having requested permission to suspend his official labors, at the same time relinquishing his salary, for an indefinite period, that he may attend to the means necessary to a more perfect restoration of his voice, quest, and directed that the facts in the case be published. Mr. Malcom has for the present retired from Boston, the seat of the Board, and is residing at Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

BARON STOW, Rec. Sec. Boston, July 2, 1839.

For the Christian Secretary.

FOURTH OF JULY-SABBATH SCHOOL CELEBRAally fell under my eye, is from the Album of a young TION .- The Sabbath School in this village, consistthe morning of the 4th, between 9 and 10 o'clock. After singing and prayer, an appropriate Address was delivered by Bro. McQuinie, of Suffield Institution, when the voices of teachers and children were again united in singing a hymn of praise to God, which concluded the services.

The school was then formed in procession, accompanied by the superintendent, teachers, and other ing, in my apprehension, valuable sentiment, they friends, and repaired to a pleasant shade near the bank of the Farmington river, where they partook of ted to amuse themselves as their fancies led. Thus while some were sailing on the Factory canal, others were enjoying the healthy exercise of the swing, and others still were performing their childish gambols among the shady trees.

In the evening we were favored with an exhibition of Fire Works, furnished by some visiting friends from New York, which, being accompanied with appropriate music by the village Band, pleasantly terminated this truly pleasant day.

Tariffville, Ct., 1839.

From the Middletown Constitution.

EXCURSION OF THE SUNDAY SCHOOLS ON THE 4TH or July. - The Temperance celebration of the 4th of July by the Sabbath Schools of Middletown, with their teachers and others, will long be pleasantly remembered by all those who participated in the festivities of that joyous occasion. The day opened with cheering splendor. Hundreds of boys and girls, neatly dressed, with "shining morning faces," attended by parents, with that serene, hopeful, indescribable expression of countenance which parental love alone can spread upon the face, were seen gathering from Staddle Hill and the various quarters of the city to the Methodist Meeting House. The whole lower floor was soon densely filled, glowing with rosy cheeks, sparkling with beaming eyes, and waving with fans. The blessing of the Almighty, their Heavenly Father, Preserver and Benefactor, was first implored by the Rev. M. Crane of the Congregational Church.—The Rev. Mr. Hodson of the Methodist Church, then described to them briefly the purpose of the Anniversary, and the great event which it commemorates; expressed his regret that he could not accompany them, and commended them to the care of Providence with a hearty "God bless you."

They were next arranged with their teachers into a procession by Col. E. L'H. Chamberlain, Mar-

shal of the day, politely escorted by Capt. Starr, with his fine company of Cadets to the river where the Steamer Middletown with three other large boats lashed to her side were prepared for their reception, to convey them down the Connecticut River, with three hearty cheers from the boats, responded by three similar cheers from the numerous spectators on the shore, they set forth on their excursion. It was a scene of high interest. To see 775 souls of both sexes, of all ages, embarking under the banner of Temperance and Religion, as well as the stars and stripes of Liberty, to celebrate the nation's birth day, was a pleasant sight. The sail down the river was delightful. The morning was brilliant, the season fresh and glowing, and young and light hearts were crowded thick together, mutually communicating and receiving emotion. The shores on either hand decked in the highest richness of their verdure, and as if cleanly and newly washed by the showers of heaven, seemed smiling with the sure hope of abundant harvest. In the bold, beautiful language of Israel's sublimest prophet, "The mountains and the hills seemed to break forth into singing, and all the trees of the field to clap their hands" as if in honor of the

Rich strains of sacred music were wafted on the breezes from the boats, in concert with the general Jubilee. The boys poured forth their joyous hooras, in compliment to the vessels, houses and THE FOURTH OF JULY .-- It gives us great plea- villages as they glided by them. Just at the mowith passengers, who exchanged with them loud

cheers. The company landed opposite East-Haddam in the

exhibiting a beautiful spectacle as it poured its waters evenly along the hills of Chatham and East Haddam -and affording the additional pleasure of a comsubject, for the want of time, but what he said was fortable escape from danger. The boys, too, told that very good indeed.

There were other modes of celebrating the day in each of the numerous vessels and boats upon the rivtheir contributions to the pleasure of the company, solemn sacred airs, together with the ever fresh, ever exciting and charming strains of "Bonny Doon"echoes, again and again. After passing the pretty village of Middle Haddam, a scene occurred worthy of the painter's pencil. No one, however, who fairly ly graven in the memory even of the youngest spec-

In the front yard of a neat, white, tasteful mansion just north of the village, stood collected some twenty trim. As the boys of the boats gave their three cheers, the little girls on the shore waved their white wharf of Middletown, when the boys for the last time

repeated their three cheers as gay and as joyous, if not more so, than when they started in the morning.

Capt. Starr was again politely upon the wharf with his company, who paid the compliment of firing a salute, with great precision, and conducted the ladies and girls to the Main street, where they were dismissed.

Capt. Clark and his brother were polite and attentive in the discharge of their duties. The conduct of the boys and girls, considering their number, was highly praiseworthy, and must have been gratifying to their teachers and parents. No serious accident occurred; no obscene or profane remark, and no the Board, at its last meeting, voted to grant his redisturbed the festivities of the day.

> BRIDGEPORT.-We learn from the Bridgeport Republican, that that city is rapidly improving. The buildings which have been finished this year, now in progress, and contracted for, are 32 dwellings, 3 stores, 2 shops, and one extensive carriage manufactory.

From the New York Express, July 6. SUNDAY SCHOOL SCHOLARS.

The grand celebration on the heights of Staten Island, surpassed any thing we have ever beheld, and we doubt not those who were favored with a sight of sembled in the usual place of religious worship on the Exhibition will remember it forever. The gathering of twenty or thirty thousand Sunday School Scholars to celebrate the National Jubilee, has never before been attempted or even imagined. In no other spot in this country could they be collected together. To find boats for them; to embark them on board suitable vessels; to transport them many miles; to march them to a given point, and then to embark and re-embark them again for their homes, is an undertaking of no common character. If an army of thirty thousand men all marshalled and disciplined, were to perform this same duty, it would be a labor which would require no little time, and still this service was refreshments, after which the children were permit- performed by those who are unskilled in the movement of troops, in a manner far more difficult, and with children, much more inconvenient to manage, inasmuch as each required the care of others.

According to the plan that was entered into and published, a plot of ground was selected on one of the prominent heights on Staten Island, about threean eminence commanding a panoramic view of the neighboring country. The beautiful bay and harbor apparently under foot;—the City and spires, with the crowd of ships in full view;—Long Island, Brook. lyn, Kings and Queens County below;—the foaming blue ocean in the distance;—the North River, different parts of New Jersey, and even the distant hills and mountains of Connecticut within the bounds of the horizon. On this delightful bill, in a small forest of pines, the managers pitched their tents, and arranged the seats for the multitude. One large tent covered the ten thousand loaves of bread and provisions that had been provided; another accommodated the officers and guests. To accommodate this concourse of persons, twelve of the largest freighted Barges were provided, and on the two sides of the town they were taken on board. The collecting together and arranging of these regiments of children as they assembled from different parts of the city, was a truly imposing sight. At about 9 o'clock, these large vessels freighted with so many human beings left the landings and sailed down the charming bay. They were landed at a most eligible place, the Quarantine ground, belonging to the state. The march of the multitude up the winding hills was a sight surpassing all others that we have ever beheld. The thousands of rosy cheeked children, dressed in their best attire all clean and happy, with their faithful teachers, acting as guardians and protectors, with the

seemed to awe every one into silence.

The procession of children, if formed in one line, would have extended many miles. The time when the first rank left the wharf, until the rear reached the ground, was about two hours. On the hills and at the sides were thousands of spectators: all seemed "Thy word is a light unto my path." "One thing is needful." "Feed my lambs." "Keep my commandments." " Him that honoreth me I will honor." " Thy word is truth." "The God of Heaven will prosper us." "Liberty to all the Land." "Thy Kingdom come." "Honor to the Son of David." "Suffer little children to come unto me and forbid them not."

The whole procession passed under a triumphal arch, the top of which was decorated with two eagles and a miniature ship fully rigged. The tent that accommodated the officers was large and commodious. At one o'clock the whole multitude were assembled together. The scholars generally clustered together in different groups and partook of refreshments. The sky was clear and the sun's ray rather hot.

It was impossible for the vast assemblage to hear or to know what was going on at different parts of the ground,—but all were given up to rational enjoyment. Under the large tent, Chancellor McConn presided assisted by the various officers. President Van Buren made a hurried visit to the premises,-he stopped at the country seat of Alderman Cobra, near was for a few minutes on the stage, where all had an opportunity to see him. He left the ground at an early hour, and returned to New York. Governor Seward spent the day on the Island, and made an address to the children, which, we learn, the managers have asked for publication. Both the President and the Governorseemed highly delighted with their visit. After Dr. Cox had read a chapter in the Bible, and several songs were sung by the children, and after suitable time for rest and refreshments, the line of march was taken up to embark; and at 4 o'clock, the dotilla cast off from the wharf with all on board. The ide, unfortunately was ebb, which made the passage to the city long, and of course fatigueing. It is a source of thankfulness and joy, that this immense concourse of children and teachers, numbering over TWENTY THOUSAND, all returned to their homes, vithout the loss of one life, and so far as we have heard, without the slightest accident. Great praise plans and successful arrangements, in conducting this stupendous affair.

BREAKING UP OF THE SLAVE TRADE .- In conersation with Capt. McDonard, of the brig North, ust arrived at this port from the coast of Africa, we earn that thirty-one slaving vessels had been captured, carried into Sierra Leone, and condemned, between the first of January and the first of April, of this year; that the British cruisers had also landed their men, and broke up several slave establishments on shore, particularly at the Island of Boolama, a place Gazette.

settled by Portuguese. Capt. McD. also states that the commander of the British brig of war Partaga, told him in conversation, that they had fallen in with several vessels which had board, that being proof positive of their true charac-

More slave vessels had been captured lately between the river Gambia and Sierra Leone, than at any time before given-that part of the coast being o near to the British settlement, and one of the principal rendezvous for men of war, that they did not hink it required watching so closely, and thereby thousands of slaves were let slip, most of whom would have been retaken and liberated, had they been aware of the extent to which the traffic had been

carried on, almost under their own eyes.

Capt. McD. further states, that the ship Transit, of New York, in passing down the river Noonez, had been boarded by the people of one of the kings of that country, and robbed of a considerable amount of property, and one man killed belonging to the ship American. efore they surrendered. The property had, however, afterwards been all restored, on their being told that an American man-of-war was lying in the Gambia, and would destroy their town, which lay close to the shore, if it was not restored. No American man-of-war was there, however; for an American man-of-war seldom goes on the coast of Africa, and never for the protection of our trade, which is highly important and merits attention. The reason the king gave the supercargo of the ship for robbing her, was, that they had sold powder to his enemies up the river, with whom he was at war, and which enabled them to invade his dominions, and make slaves of his people .-- Balt. Republican.

ACCIDENTS .- We regret to hear that some serious accidents occurred in other places, on Thursday.

OREGON TERRITORY .- The American Board and the Methodist Missionary Society, have each established a mission in the Oregon Territory, having for its object the Christianization of the Indians. From the days of St. Paul until now, missionaries have been bold pioneers; but we may safely say that none of them ever traversed a broader wilderness than that which lies between the frontiers of civilization in the West, and the Pacific Ocean. Not only men, but women, have performed this wonderful achievement. The annexed statement is from the Missionary Herald

"The reinforcement, consisting of Messrs. Eells, Smith and Walker, with their wives, and Mrs. Gray, (Mr. Gray having been previously connected with the mission,) arrived at Wallawalla on the 29th of Aug. having left the western frontier of the State of Missouri on the 22d of April, and spent four months and souri on the 22d of April, and spent four months and seven days traversing the intervening wilderness.—
The health of the whole company was good, and had been improved by the journey. At a meeting of the mission, it was decided that Mr. Smith should occupy the station with Doct. Whitman among the Cayuses, near Wallawalla,—Mr. Gray join Mr. Spaulding among the Nez Perces, while Messrs. Eells and Walker should commence a new station near Colville fourths of a mile from the landing. In some respects one of the posts of the Hudson Bay Company, on Clark's river, the northern Branch of the Columbia, and about 300 miles from Wallawalla.

The desire of the Indians for instruction, and their kind and docile disposition, remained the same, and the prospect of success in the missionary work seemed to be as fair as heretofore represented. On the 22d of September, Mr. Gray states that their school for the Nez Perces was to open the next day with 150 children and as many more adults.

Doct. Whitman states, on the 30th of October, that the season had been highly favorable for vegetation, Windsor. and that the mission families had raised an abundance and that the mission families had raised an abundance of the most necessary articles of food for themselves and the families of the reinforcement. Many Indian families had also had good crops, at least sufficient to Chauncy H. and Mary Sheldon, aged 3 years and 7 teach them how much more comfortably they might live, with a moderate amount of labor, by tilling the earth, than by following the hunter's life. Much greater numbers were expecting to prepare and plant fields the next spring.

Messrs. Eells and Walker, having selected a site

for their station near Colville, and partly prepared

One Indian and his wife had been baptized and received to the church.'

The establishment of these missions will have an mportant influence in inducing an early settlement the Territory. Already a number of men in one banners of peace and good will floating on the breeze, can neither be imagined nor described. The reality seemed to awe every one into silence. of the western States have associated for the purpose ing a military post there, has several times been mooted in Congress, and very soon the measure will be adopted. The climate of Oregon is very mild,be adopted. The climate of Oregon is very mild,—
much more so than in the same latitude on the eastern
disposed to attend, as will also the Addresses by coast of America, -- and the country, is healthy .awed by the solemnity of the sorne. On the banners Many parts of it are extremely fertile. At any rate we noticed the following, among other inscriptions. it is further "West" than any other portion of the country, and that alone is enough to commend it to the attention of our people. "All things of heavenly origin, like the glorious Sun, moves westward."-Jour.

> Great numbers of the small Canadian farmers are making their way to the States-some assert, to a place of rendezvous in the land of sympathy, from which they intend returning to conquer Canada; while others say that they have been starved but through their own folly. The latter is decidedly the most rational supposition for those who have recently visited the portions of the French settlements that were the hot bed of revolution, represent the destitution of the poorer inhabitants as very great. We annex an extract relating to this subject from the Sher-brooke Gazette of the 22d ult.

Within the few past weeks unusual numbers of during last week, and to all appearance the number is not less this week. Many look upon this as one of CANFIELD & ROBINS. the many omens of coming convulsion, and suppose that the emigrants are on their way to join some rendezvous in the United States. We think a much more satisfactory cause for the emigration will be found in the great scarcity of provisions in several of the French districts below. In the finest portion of the province, numbers of the poorerfarmers, especially those who were engaged in the rebellion, are unable to procure the barest necessaries of life. Such a state of things is deeply to be deplored, and it is no wonder that the Canadian should flee from want at home, and grasp at the prospect of a more plentiful subsistence abroad .- Montreal Courier.

PAINFUL ACCIDENT .-- On Saturday last, some of our citizens were returning a solute, fired by the Neptune on her departure from the wharf, when the cannon exploded prematurely, and very severely due to the indefatigable managers for their judicious mangled the two persons who were in the act of loading. Captain Sylvester Keeney, of ship Jason, had his right arm so shockingly mutilated, that it was necessary to amputate it below the elbow; his eyes and face were also very much burned by the powder, though there is no apparent injury to his sight. The other individual, Henry Badet, had his arm fractured, and his eyes injured by the powder. It is believed, however, that he will not lose the use of either.

Captain Keeney is one of the most enterprising and industrious of our whalemen, and he was about to sail on a whaling voyage in the Jason .-- New London

ANOTHER VICTIM to the demon Alcohol was immolated in our streets yesterday. Mr. William Mc-Pherson, about fifty years of age, father of a respectthe appearance of being slavers, but having American colors and papers, furnished by the consul at Havana, he had to let them pass, but afterwards fell in with them, and captured them with slaves on board, that being proof positive of their true cherce. ed team, and after various fantastic feats he fell to the ground, and one wheel passed over his head crushing it in a most horrible manner, and causing almost instantaneous death. - Roch. Dem.

> AFFECTING DEATH .- The death of Mr. Jacob Eldridge, which we announced yesterday morning, was singularly affecting. He had just taken his Bible into his hands preparatory to family worship when he was called to the door by the arrival of his son-in-law from a journey. While holding his horse, after his son had left the carriage, the animal took fright, and Mr. E. was thrown down and so much injured as to survive but four or five hours. He was a most esti-mable man, and his decease will be severely felt by all who have shared his acquaintance.-Philad. N.

POWDER MILL EXPLOSION - THREE PERSONS KILLED. On the forenoon of Saturday last, one of the powder mills of the Messrs. Laughlin, near the High Falls, about six miles from the village of Catskill, was blown up, and three of the workmen, Scott, Murphy and Washburn, were instantly killed. A young man by the name of Rowe, who was standing near the door at the time, says that the press or screw at which the men were busy, gave way, and that as the powder ignited, which was damp, he ran from the building and fell at a sufficient distance to escape with life, although dangerously, wounded. Fortunately, the owners and other hands employed by them were absent. It is estimated that about a ton of powder was burnt. The explosion was distinctly heard at Catskill .- Sun.

dale, one man was badly injured by the discharge of a cannon. Report says that he is since dead.

At Pawtucket, a boy was thrown under a horse, and had one of his legs broken.

At Taft's village Coventry, a man had his hands hadly shattered by the bursting of a cannon.

In addition to these accidents, we learn that two men at Valley Falls, were stabbed in a quarrel.—

Providence paper.

LAUNCH.—Was launched from the ship yard in Urbanna, Va, a fine brig of 265 tons, built by Silas Greenman, of Westerly, R. I., and owned by him, Greenman, of Westerly, R. I., and owned by him, Greenman, of Westerly, R. I., and owned by him, Greenman, of Westerly, R. I., and altogether a locust top, and altogether a superior vessel in point of strength, materials and workmanship. This is the second vessel launched NOVATUS CHAPMAN, Judge.

Certified from record,

NOVATUS CHAPMAN, Judge.

COLONIZATION .- We see that the Rev. R. R. Gurley is at New-Orleans, zealously engaged in furthering the interests of the Colonization cause. It is stated that the bequests of Captain Isaac Ross, of Jefferson county, Miss., and of his daughter, Mrs. Margaret Reed, to the Colonization Society, comprise an estate valued at \$200,000.

W. L. McKenzie, the Canadian agitator, has been tried in Monroe county, New-York, for a violation of the laws of the United States, in relation to neutrality; found guilty, and sentenced to 18 months' con-finement in jail, and fined \$10. He defended himself before the jury, and it is said, was much disappointed

MARRIED.

In this city, on the 4th inst., by the Rev. Gurdon Robins, Mr. George O. Bingham, of Andover, Ct., to Miss Jerusha Capen, of this town.

At Bristol, 1st inst., by Wm. Marks, Esq. Mr. Seth Hart, of Bristol, to Mrs. Charlotte Orvis, of

Harwinton.

In Mansfield, on the 25th ult., Mr. Henry Woodworth, of Griswold, to Miss Eunice A. Crane, of Mansfield.

At New Haven, on the 5th inst , Mr. William Cunningham, of Columbia, S. C., to Miss Mary Ann, daughter of the late Capt. Thomas Hart, of the for-

DIED.

In this city, 4th inst., Mrs. Martha Tryon, aged 26 years, widow of the late Mr. Aaron Tryon, of East

At Norwich, on Monday, the 1st inst., Mrs. Elizabeth L., wife of Deacon Dewey Brumley, aged 48

CARD .-- The First Baptist Church in Springfield for their station near Colville, and partly prepared houses for themselves, returned to spend the winter den County Bible Society, of which thirty dollars are to constitute the subscriber, a Life-Member of the American and Foreign Bible Society, to which that is auxiliary. The donation is gratefully acknowledged as an expression of regard for their pastor; but more, as an indication of their benevolence, and regard for the noble institution they have directly benefited.

HIRAM A. GRAVES.

The Hartford County Temperance Society, will meet at the Lecture Room of the North Church in Hartford, on the 4th Tuesday, 23d day of July, at 10 o'clock, A. M. The reports of delegates, it is beseveral gentlemen, at half past 2 o'clock, P. M., on

this increasingly interesting subject.

It is expected there will be a full delegation from the auxiliaries, who will find accommodations provided for them at Treat's Temperance Hotel. D. HEMENWAY, Sec'y.

BOOKS.

ETTERS to Mothers. By Mrs. Sigourney.

Works of Robert Hall.

Religion of the Bible. By T. Skinner, D. D. Fragments. By G. Spring, D. D. Memoir of Mrs. Isabella Graham.

Life's Lessons; 1st Am. Ed. Character of Schiller.

Wild Flowers. By a Lady.

Transplanted Flowers. By Rev. R. Baird.

Hints to Parents. By G. Spriag, D. D.

Southey's Life of Cowper. (2 vols.)

Packer's Ed. of Waverly Novels, revised and

French Canadians have passed through this town on corrected, with a general Preface and Introduction their way to the United States. A gentleman in this to each work, and Notes historical and illustrative, vicinity counted upwards of fifty who passed his house by the author. Price 25 cents each, without plates.

Hartford, July 12, 1839.

WANTED.

50,000 Sheep and Lamb skins in exchange for cash, at No. 24 Elm street,40 rods west Stone Bridge, Hartford. WATERMAN & ARNOLD.

Hartford, July 4, 1839.

A T a Court of Probate holden at Berlin within and for the district, of Berlin, on the 26th day of June, A. D. 1839. Present, Joseph WRIGHT, Esq., Judge.

Upon the petition of Sarah B. North, of Berlin, in the County of Hartford, shewing to this Court, that she is guardian of Georgiana M. Louise B., and Caroline A. North, of Berlin, within said district, minors. That said minors are the owners of real estate in said Berlin, viz. One half of one undivided lot with the buildings thereon as tenants in common with William A. Churchill, bounded North and West on land of Samuel Booth, East on highway, South on William A. Churchill, containing about thirty rods of land. Also the Hooker lot so called, bounded North on Samuel Kelsey, and Henry Whiting, East on Cyrus Hart, Benjamin Hart, and persons unknown, South on Selah Hart and Horatio Gridley, West on David Whittlesey, containing about thirty three acres of land, subject to the life estate of Sarah B. North, widow of William B. North, deceased, and under said incumbrance. Also the Eddy lot so called, bounded North on James and Martin Cowles, East on Ira E. Smith and Thomas Lee, South and West on lands belonging to the heirs of Chester Smith, deceased, containing about twenty two acres of land subject to the life estate of said widow. Also another lot quitclaimed to the said William B. North by William S. Stanley, bounded North and South on said heirs of Chester Smith, East on the last described piece and said heirs of Chester Smith, West on highway, containing about seven acres of land subject to the life estate of said widow. Also that said minors are the owners of two or more building lots connected with the home lot belonging to said minors, bounded North on James B. Whaples and Truman Woodruff, East on the remainder of said home lot, South on the passway from the highway to the barn and that part of said home lot set to said widow as her right of Dower thereon, West on highway containing about two acres of land. Said described real estate is valued at about to the advantage of said minors to have said property sold and the proceeds put out and secured on interest according to law, praying for liberty to sell said property for the purpose aforesaid, as per petition on file. It is ordered by this Court that said guardian give notice of said application, by causing the same to be published in one of the newspapers printed in Hart-ford, in the County of Hartford, three weeks successively at least six weeks before the hearing; and that said petition will be heard at the Probate Office in said district on the 31st day of August next, at 1 o'clock, P. M. Certified from Record. E. A. PARKER, Clerk.

A T a Court of Probate holden at Tolland within and for the District of Tolland, on the 14th day of June, 1839.

Present, NOVATUS CHAPMAN, Judge. On motion of Sylvester T. Preston, Administrator on the estate of Timethy Weston, late of Willington, within said district, deceased: This Court doth decree that six months be allowed and limited to the

From the Boston Recorder. THE TWENTY THOUSAND CHILDREN Of the Sabbath Schools in New York, celebrating together the 4th July, 1839.

O sight sublime ! O sight of fear! The shadowing of infinity-Numbers! whose marmur rises here Like whisperings of the mighty sea.

Ye bring strange vision to my gaze; Earth's dreamer, Heaven before me swims ; The sea of glass-the throne of Days; Crowns, harps, and the melodious hymns.

Ye rend the air with grateful songs For freedom by old warriors won-O for the battle which your throngs May wage and win through David's Son !

Wealth of young beauty ! that now blooms Before me, like a world of flowers-High expectation! that assumes The hue of life's serenest hours.

Are ye decaying ?- must these forms So agile, fair, and brightly gay, Hidden in dust, be given to worms And everlasting night, the prey?

Are ye immortal ?-will this mass Of life, be life, undying, still, When all these sentient thousands pass To where corruption works its will?

Thought! that takes hold of heaven and hell, Be in each TEACHER's heart to day! So shall Eternity be well With these, when Time has fled away.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ONE SOURCE OF CONTENTIONS .- In a sermon on the words, "If it be possible as much as in you lieth, live peaceably with all men," Dr. Smith says, " There are some persons, that, like so many salamanders, cannot live but in the hearts and sharpness of contention; the very breath they draw does not so much enliven, as kindle and enflame them; they have so much bitterness and enflame them; they have so much bitterness town or city of this State, by have more and then be with the state, any law to the contrary notwithin their nature, that they must now and then be standing. discharging it upon somebody; they must have vective or quarrel, or perhaps their health requires it." "Now such tempers there are in the world, and always were, and always will be; and so long as there be such, how can there be a constant, undisturbed quietness in societies? We may as well expect that nobody should die, when the air is generally infected, or that poison should be still in the stomach and yet work no effect March next respectively. Provided the returns of said socieupon the body. God must first weed the world of ties shall in other respects conform to the statute law of this all contentious spirits and evil dispositions before a universal peace can grow in it."

PERSEVERANCE .- " Be faithful unto death, and I will give thee a crown of life." Thus spake representatives, to which said town may be by the Spirit of God unto the angel of the Church of law entitled in the General Assembly of this State, said meeting of electors have been a representative, to which said town may be by law entitled in the General Assembly of this State, said meeting of electors have been a representative. Smyrna. For he that is warm to-day and cold to-morrow, zealous in the beginning, and slack and easy in his progress, hath not yet well chosen what side he will be of; he sees not reason enough for religion, and he hath not confidence tors, members of the house of representatives, treasurer and enough for its contrary; and therefore he is of secretary," be, and the same is hereby repeated.

Approved June 5, 1839. WM. W. ELLSWOR PH. "doubtful mind." For religion is worth as much to-day as yesterday, and that cannot change though we do; and if we do, we have left God; and whither he can go that goes from God, his society shall have power to establish and maintain common schools of different grades, to build and repair school houses, to own sorrows will soon enough instruct him. This fire must never go out, but it must be like the fire of heaven; it must shine like the stars, though sometimes covered with a cloud, or obscured by a tween the ages of four and sixteen, nor shall any existing disgreater light; yet they dwell forever in their orbs, and walk in their viroles, and shearen their circumstances, but go not out by day nor night, and set not where kings die, nor are extinguished when nations change their government. So must society; and in any case where such boundary lines are not now fixed and described, it shall be the duty of said committee, and set not where kings die, nor are extinguished the zeal of a Christian be. - Jeremy Taylor.

RECOLLECTIONS .- Time mellows ideas as it mellows wine. Things in themselves indifferent acquire a certain tenderness in recollection; and the scenes of our youth, though remarkable neither for elegance nor feeling, rise up to our memory dignified at the same time and endeared. As countrymen in in a distant land acknowledge one another as friends, so objects to which, when present, we give but little attention are nourished in distant remembrance with cordial regard.-If in their own nature of a tender kind, the ties which they had in the heart are drawn still closer, and we recall them with an enthusiasm of feeling which the same objects at the immediate time are unable to excite. The hum of a little tune, to which in our infancy we have often listened; the course of a brook which in our child. hood we have frequently traced; the ruins of an ancient building which we remember almost entire; these remembrances sweep over the mind with an enchanting power of tenderness and melancholy at whose bidding the pleasures, the businesss, the ambition of the present moment fade and disappear. Our finer feelings are generally not more grateful to the fancy than moral to the mind. Of this tender power which remembrance has over us, several uses might be made; this divinity of memory, did we worship a aright, might lend its aid to our happiness as well as our

RELIGIOUS BELIEF.-I envy no quality of the mind or intellect in others, be it genius, power, wit or fancy; but if I should choose what would be the most delightful, and I believe most useful to me, I should prefer a firm religious belief to the school of such district shall after the first day of samually near the school of the public money, unless the school or schools of such district have been kept by a teacher or teachers schools of such district have been kept by a teacher or teachers of goodness, creates new hopes when all earthly hopes vanish, and throws the decay, the destruction of existence, the most gorgeous of all lights; awakens life even in death, and from destruction and decay calls up beauty and divinity; makes an instrument of torture and shame, the ladder of ascent to paradise; and far above all combinations of earthly hopes, calls up the most delightful visions of palms and amaranths, the gardens of the blest, the security of everlasting joys where the sensualist and the skeptic view only gloom, decay, annihilation, and despair! of goodness, creates new hopes when all earthly cay, annihilation, and despair !

STATUTE LAWS OF CONNECTICUT. PASSED MAY SESSION, 1839.

An act in alteration of an Act entitled "An Act providing for the election of Sheriffs by the people.

Sect. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened, Whenever in the election of Sheriff in any county no person shall have received at the meeting of the electors on the first Monday of April, a majority of the votes given for Sheriff in the county, the Secmajority of the votes given for Sherill in the county, the Secretary, Treasurer, and Comptroller, shall give public notice of the facts, by publishing the same immediately, with the names of the persons whe received the votes of the electors, in one or more newspapers, published in the county in which such failure of election shall happen, or if there he no newspaper published in such County, in one or more newspapers published in a County adjacent thereto; and thereupon, the electors in such County shall, on the second Monday in May then next, at the same hour, and place, in their respective towns, proceed to choose hour and place, in their respective towns proceed to choose a Sheriff, and the person who shall have been ascertained on the return and canvass of the votes, and in the revision of the same by the General Assembly, to have received the greatest number of votes, shall hold and exercise the office of Sheriff as pro-vided in the Act, to which this is an alteration. Sect. 2. So much of an Act, entitled "an Act providing for the election of Sheriffs," as is inconsistent with this Act, is

hereby repealed.

Approved June 5, 1839. WM. W. ELLSWORTH.

An Act in addition to an Act entitled "An Act accepting the deposit of a portion of the Surplus Funds belonging to the United States; providing for the safe keeping thereof, and appropriating the interest accruing therefrom for the promotion of alexant.

tion of education, and other purposes.
Sect. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened, That in case of the division of any town which has received or shall bereafter receive or hold a proportion of the money which hath been or shall be received from the United States, by virtue of the Act of Congress, entitled "An Act to regulate the deposits of the Public money," and in case of the division of said money or the security thereaf, between the towns so constituted, it shall the security thereof, betwixt the towns so constituted, it shall the security thereof, betwire the towns so constituted, it shall be lawful for the Treasurer of this State, to deliver up the receipt of such town in his hands, and in lieu thereof, to receive new receipts for the same of the Agents of such towns respectively. And said towns on receiving the said money or security therefor, shall enjoy the same rights, and be subject to the same liability touching the same, as other towns possess and are subjected to, by virtue of the Act to which this is an addition.

Sect. 2. That the several towns in this State, and each of them, which have not received their proportion of the surplus funds belonging to the United States, deposited with this State, be, and they are hereby authorized and entitled to receive the same, on the terms specified in the Act to which this is an addition; and whenever any town which has not received its said proportion of said funds, shall signify to the Treasurer of the State its desire to receive the same, on the terms specified in the Act aforesaid, it shall be the duty of said Treasurer, with in a reasonable time thereafter, to collect of the person, persons or corporation to which it may have been loaned, under the first section of said Act, that proportion of said fund, to which said town may be entitled, on the terms and according to the provisions and requirements of said Act.

Sect. 3. When the money which has been loaned, or may hereafter be loaned by the Treasurer of this State, under the Act aforesaid, shall have been received by him, he is hereby authorized and empowered to execute release deeds of any real estate which may have been mortgaged to this State, as security for payment of monies so loaned by him, which release deeds shall discharge all liens created on said real estate, in fa-vor of this State, by the mortgage aforesaid.

Approved June 7, 1839. WM. W. ELLSWORTH.

vent, and sometimes breathe themselves in an in- An Act in addition to an Act entitled an Act for the regulation of School Societies, and for the support of Schools.
Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convency, That in all cases, in which the School visitors and Corks of the several School Socic.ies have herotofore failed to make returns according to the provisions of the third and fourth section of an Act, entitled An Act to provide for the better supervision of Common Schools," passed May session, 1838, the Comptroller of public accounts shall not for such cause, refuse to draw an order on the Treasurer, for such proportion or amount of School money as said society may be entitled, on the first days of October and

> Approved June 5, 1839. WM. W. ELLSWORTH.

An Act in relation to the Adjournment of Electors Meeting. Sect. 1. Do it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened, That if the electors in any town, shall fail on the first Monday of April, to elect the ing of electors may be adjourned by a vote of a majority of the electors present, to the second Monday in the same month, at 9 o'clock in the morning; but said meeting shall not be a second time adjourned for the purpose aforesaid.

Sect. 2. The third section of an Act, passed in the year 1836, entitled "An Act in addition to, and in alteration of the Act,

An Act concerning Schools Sect. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened, That each school lay taxes, and make all lawful agreements to secure the free, equal, and useful instruction of all the youth thereof.

Sect. 2. No school district or districts shall hereafter be formed out of any existing district, with less than forty children betrict, by the formation of a new one, be reduced below the

same number.

Sout. 9. Whenever any school district shall be formed or altered in any school society, it shall be the duty of the committee of the society to fix and describe the boundary lines of such on application of the district, to designate and define the same, as above specified.

Sect. 4. Every legally constituted school district shall be body corporate, so far as to be able to purchase, receive, hold and convey any estate real or personal for the support of schooling in the same, to prosecute and defend in all actions relating to the property and affairs of the district, and to make all lawagreements and regulations for the management of schools

within said district.
Sect. 5. There shall be a meeting in each school district anually on the last Tuesday of August at the school house of such district, or, if there he no school house, at such other place as the district committee may designate; and notice thereof shall the district committee may designate; and notice thereof shall be given at least five days previous, by the district committee, in one or more newspapers published therein, or by putting the same on the school house, or on the sign post, or on such other places, and in such other mode as the district may designate for

Sect. 6. A special meeting shall be held in each district whenever called by the district committee, in the manner speci-fied in the case of annual meetings; and it shall be the duty of said committee, or any member thereof, or in case of failure or refusal of the same, of the clerk of said district, to call a meet-

recusar of the same, of the cierc of said district, to call a meeting on the written application of any five residents therein who pay taxes; and every notice of a district meeting, shall state the purpose for which said meeting is called.

Sect 7. At the annual meeting of any district the legal voters thereof shall elect, in addition to the officers now required, a committee, to consist of not more than three residents of the district; and said committee shall discharge all the duties now required of the district committee appointed by the confidence of the district committee appo district; and said committee shall discharge all the duties now required of the district committee appointed by the school society; shall employ unless otherwise directed by the districts one or more qualified teachers; provide suitable school rooms; visit the schools by one or more of their number, twice at least during each season of schooling; see that the scholars are properties and the case, they are not and the case. ly supplied with books, and in case they are not, and ly supplied with books, and in case they are not, and the parents, guardians, or masters have been notified thereof by the teacher, to provide the same at the expense of the district, and add the price thereof to the next school tax or rate of such parents, guardians, or masters; suspend during pleasure or expel during the current season from school, all pupuls found guilty on full hearing of incorrigibly bad conduct; and give such information and assistance to the school committee and visitors of the society, as they may require, and perform all other lawful acts as may from time to time be required of them by the district or as may from time to time be required of them by the district, or which may be necessary to carry into full effect the powers and duties of school districts.

Sect. 8. Each school district shall have power at the annual,

Sect. S. Each school district shall have power at the annual, or any lawful meeting, to build, or otherwise provide suitable s hool rooms; to employ one or more teachers; to fix the different periods of the year at which the school shall be taught; to appropriate such perions of the public moneys accruing to such district for the use of schools, to such parts of the year, as the convenience of the district may require; provided that no school district shall after the first day of January next be entiduly qualified, for at least four months in the year-and until

Sect. 10. Whenever real estate situated in one school dis-Sect. 10. Whenever real estate situated in one school district, is so assessed and entered in the grand list in common with other estate situated out of said district, that there is no distinct or seperate value put by the assessors upon that part lying in said district, then said district wishing to lay a tax as aforesaid, may call upon the assessors for the time being of the town in which such district is situated, to assess, and they are horeby authorized and directed on such application to assess, the value of that part of said estate which lies in said district, and to return the same to the clerk of said town; and notice and to retern the same to the cierk of said town; and notice thereof, shall be given by the district committee in the same way and manner as school meetings are warned; and at the end of fifteen days after said assessment has been ledged as aforesaid, said assessors and society's committee shall meet in such place in said district as said committee shall designate in their notice, and shall have the same power in relation to such list said assessors are said committee shall designate in their notice, and shall have the same power in relation to such their notice, and shall have the same power in relation to such list as the board of relief have in relation to lists of towns. When such list shall be equalized and adjusted by said assessors and society's committee, the same shall be lodged with the town clerk, and said assessment shall be the rule of taxation for said estate by said district, for the year ensuing; and said assessors shall be paid by said district, a reasonable compensation for their services.

Sect. 11. The visitors or overseers appointed by any School Society, may prescribe rules and regulations for the manage-ment, studies, books, and discipline of the schools in said society and may appoint two persons, one or both of whom shall be a committee to examine into the qualifications of all candidates who may apply for employment as teachers in the common schools of such society, and shall give to such persons, with the evidence of whose moral character, and literary attainments they are satisfied, a certificate setting forth the branches he or she is found capable of teaching, provided that no cervificate shall be given to any person not found qualified to teach reading writing and arithmetic, thoroughly—and the rudiments at least, of grammar, geography and history; to visit each of the district schools in said society, during the first two weeks after the opening of s ch schools, and also during the two weeks preceding the close of the same at which visits the committee may examine the record or register of the teacher and all other matters touching the literature, discipline, mode of teaching, and improvement of the school; and subject to the rules and regu'ations of the school visiters, may exercise all powers, and discharge all the duties of said visiters; and such committee shall receive one dollar each per day for the time actually employed in discharging the duties of their office, and such other compensation as said society may allow, to be paid out of the moome of the town deposit fund accruing to said society, or in any other way which said society may provide.

Sect. 12. No teacher shall be employed in any school supported by any portion of the public money, until he or she has received a certificate of examination, and approbation, signed

received a certificate of examination and approbation, signed by a majority of visiters of the school society, or by the com-mittee by them appointed, nor shall any teacher be entitled to draw any portion of his or her wages, so far as the same is paid out of any public money appropriated by law to schools, unless he or she can produce such certificate, dated previous to he opening of his or her school-provided that no new certificate shall be necessary, when the teacher is continued in the same school more than a year, unless the visiters or overseers

shall require it. Sect. 13. It shall be the duty of every teacher in any common district school, to enter in a book or a register to be provided by the district clerk, the names of all the scholars attending school, their ages, the date when they commenced, the length of time they can inue, and their daily attendance to-gether with the day of the month on which such school was visited by the school visiters of the society or committee by them appointed, which book, or register, shall be opened at all times to the inspection of all persons interested, and be delivered over by the teacher at the close of the term, to the district clerk, together with a certified abstract, showing the whole number of pupils enrolled, the number of males and females, and the average daily attendance—and it shall be unlawful to pay any teacher more than two thirds the amount due for any erm of tuition, until said book and abstract shall be placed in the hands of the district clerk, as aforesaid, and certified to un-

Sect. 14. Any school society, in lawful meeting, may authorize the committee of the society to draw an order on the society easmer, in favor of such districts or parts of districts as have kept their schools in all respects according to law, for their proportion of all the public money appropriated to the use of schools, in the hands of said treasurer either according to the nber of persons between the agos of four and sixteen in such districts or parts of districts, or according as the amount of at-tendance for a period of six months schooling in such district or parts of districts, shall be it to the whole amount of attendance

in all the districts for the same period.

Sect. 15. Whenever the expense of keeping a common school a teacher or teachers duly qualified, shall exceed the amount of all monies appropriated by law to defray the expense of such school, the committee in such district for the time being, may examine, adjust, and allow all bills of expense incurred for the support of said school, and assess the same upon the parents, guar lians, and masters of such children as attended the same, according to the number and time sent by each.

Sect. 16. Whenever the contingent expenses of any school listrict, arising from repairs of school house or its appendages books, costs, damages, or any other source, shall not exceed the sum of twenty dollars in one year, the same may be included in the above tax or assessment.
Sect. 17. Any school district, in lawful meeting warned for

this purpose, is hereby authorized to lay a tax, not exceeding thirty dollars the first year, or ten dollars any subsequent year, on the district, for the purposes of establishing and maintaining a Common School Library and apparatus for the use of the children of such district, under such rules and regulations as said district may adopt; and any sum of money thus raised, shall be assessed and collected in the same manner as other dis-Sect. 18. Any two or more adjoining school districts may as-

sociate together and form a union district with power to maintain a union school, to be kept for the benefit of the older and ore advanced children of such associate! districts, if the inhabitants of each of such districts, shall at legal meetings called for that purpose, agree to form such union by a vote of two thirds of the legal voters present.

Sect. 19. Any union district thus formed shall have all the corporate powers of school districts, and shall hold its first

ecting on such notice, and at such time and place as may be agreed upon by the associated districts respectively by a vote the same at the time of forming the union.

Sect. 20. The annual meeting of such union district shall be eld at such time and place, and upon such notice as the district may at its first meeting prescribe—and notice of all spe-cial or adjourned meetings shall be given as provided for in the se of school districts. Sect. 21. The legal voters of such union district shall have

ower to designate, and purchase or lease, the site for a school house for the union school, and to build, hire, or purchase a building for such school house, and to keep in repair and furnish the same with fue', furniture and other necessary articles for the use of said school—and to assess and collect a tax for the ove purpose, in the same manner as is prescribed by law, for other school districts-and in case the district shall not be able nanimously to agree on the location of the union school house, the school society committee shall on application determine the

Sect. 22. The committees of the respective districts forming he union district, shall constitute the school committee of sai district, with power to appoint their own clerk, treasurer, and collector—and said officers shall have all the powers, and disharge all the duties in reference to such district, as the same fficers have in case of school districts.

Sect. 23. The committee aforesaid shall also determine the ages and qualifications of the children of the associated district, the may attend the union school, and make all rules and reguations for the studies, books and discipline of the school, sub to the approbation of the visiters of the school society which said union district may be located, and to any votes that may be passed in any legal meeting of said dis

Sect 24. Such union school shall receive such proportion of all money accraing to the use of each of the associated districts, as the children between the ages of four and sixteen attending the ion school from each of said districts, bear to the number atunion school from each of said districts, so and the expense of sustaining the school beyond the amount thus received shall be horne by the union district, in such manner as the legal voters of the same shall prescribe; and a tax or rate for this purpose shall be assessed and collected in the same manner as in the case of any

Sect. 25. The visiters or overseers of schools shall have the same power and perform the same duties in relation to such union schools, as are prescribed to them in relation to other dis-

Sect. 26 No child shall be excluded from any school supported in all or in part of any money appropriated or raised by law for this perpose, in the district to which such child belongs, on account of the inability of the parent, guardian, or master of the same to pay his or her tax or assessment for any school purpose whatever; and the school committee of such district, and the selectmen, or a majority of the same, of the town or towns in which such district shall be located, shall constitute a Board with power to abate the taxes or assessments of such persons, as are unable to pay the same in all or in part, and

persons, as are unable to pay the same in all or in part, and said selectmen shall draw an order for the amount of such abatements upon the treasurer of the town in which such persons reside, in favor of said district.

Sect. 27. All the school officers, both of the school society and school districts shall hold their respective offices until the annual meeting of such society and district next following the time of their appointment, and until others shall be duly elect-

Sect. 28. In case any district shall fail or neglect to appoint any or all of the officers authorized and directed to be appointed by this act at the annual meeting, or any vacancy shall occur by death, removal from the district, or otherwise, it shall be the duty of the committee of the school society in which such district may be located, to make such appointment, and to fill such vacancy, on receiving written notice thereof from any three members of the district, and lodge the name or names of such officers so appointed, with the district clerk

Sect. 29. The Governor is hereby authorized to fill any vacancy in the Board of Commissioners of Commisson Schools, occasioned by death, resignation or otherwise.

Sect. 30. All acts or parts of acts relating to school societies or schools, inconsistent with the provissions of this act, are hereby repealed.

Annoved June 7, 1839. WM. W. ELLSWORTH.

Approved June 7, 1839. WM. W. ELLSWORTH. An Act to repeal certain Acts therein mentioned'
Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened, That the act entitled "an act to authorize the distribution of the arms belonging to the State of Connecticut;" and the "act in addition to and in alteration of an act entitled "an act to authorize the distribution of the arms belonging to the State of Connecticut," except the fourth section of the last mentioned act, be and the same are hereby

Approved June 7, 1839. WM. W. ELLSWORTH. In Act in addition to an Act entitled "an Act for regulating

Sect. 1. Be it enacted by the Sanate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened, That the fees of clerks of the county and superior courts for entering each action, which at the first term of the court shall be discontinued or withdrawn, shall be fifteen cents.

Sect. 2. That so much of said act, and all other acts, as is inconsistent herewith, be and the same is hereby repealed. Approved June 7, 1839.

WM. W. ELLS WORTH.

An Act in addition to "an Act for the regulation of School Societies, and for the support of Schools."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened, That whenever the committee and clerk of any school district shall omit to return to the committee of the school society, the enumeration of children in their respective districts, within the time prescribed by law, it shall be the duty of one of the committee of such school society to make such enumeration, before the 15th day of Septemder following, and lodge the same with the treasurer of such society, and on their return to the comptroller, shall endorse a certificate

and on their return to the comptroller, shall endorse a certificate thereof, according to the following form, viz:

"Whereas no return of the number of children between four and sixteen years of age, has been received from the committee or clerk of the school district in said society, I therefore as one of the committee of said school society, have enumerated said children, and do find that on the 1st Monday of August, there were residing within said district and belong ing thereto, the number of persons between the ages afore-said, none of which are contained in the within return.

A. B. school society committee."

Sworn to this day of A. D. 18 before me. C.

day of A. D. 18 before me, C. Sworne to this), justice of the peace. And for making such enumeration, said committee shall be ntitled to receive five cents for each child so enumerated, to be paid from the next dividend belonging to said school district, which may thereafter be received from the town deposite fund. And the enumeration and return so made, shall be as effectual to all intents, as if made in the form heretofore prescribed by

Approved June 5, 1839. WM. W. ELLSWORTH.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY, May Session, 1839. Resolved by the House of Representatives. That the following be proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of this state, which, when approved and adopted in the manner by the Constitution provided, shall, to all intents and purposes, become Justices of the Peace shall be appointed in the several towns

in this State, by the electors residing in said towns, in such manner, and for such term of office, not exceeding three years, shall be prescribed by law. Resolved, That the foregoing proposed amendment, be continued to the Session of the General Assembly, to be holden at New Haven, in May next, and be published with the laws pas-

sed at the present Session. House of Representatives, June 5th. Passed---- A. Catlin, Clerk. Roger H. Mills, Clerk.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY, May Session, 1939. Resolved by the House of Representatives, That the following be proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of this tate, which, when approved and adopted in the manner by the constitution provided, shall, to all intents and purposes, become

Judges of the Courts of Probate shall be appointed in the veral districts of this State, by the electors residing in said stricts, in such manner and for such term of office, not exceedg three years, as shall be prescribed by law.

Resolved, That the foregoing proposed amendment be connued to the session of the General Assembly, to be holden at

New Haven in May next, and be published with the laws passed at the present session.

House of Representatives, June 5:h.

Passed---A. Carlin, Clerk.

Roger H. Mills, Clerk.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY, May Session, 1839. The joint committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred a communication from the secretary of this State, in relation to a proposed amendment of the constitution, concerning the ons and admission of electors, have had the same under consideration, and respectfully report as follows:

It is provided by the constitution, in relation to amendments f the same, that they shall be proposed by a majority of the louse of Representatives, be continued to the next co House of Representatives, be continued to the next session of the legislature and be published with the laws; that they be passed by a vote of two-thirds of both houses in General Assembly; that the secretary of the State transmit the same to the town clerks of the several towns in the State; that the town clerks of the several towns, should present the same to the inhabitants thereof, for their consideration, at a town meeting legally helandwarned for that purpose. It is further provided, that "it shall appear in manner to be provided by law, that a majority of the electors present at such meetings, shall have approved such amendments, the same shall be valid, to all intent and purposes as part of this constitution. o the proposed amendment of the constitution

referred to in the communication of the secretary, it appears that the same was proposed by a vote of a majority of the House of Representatives, duly continued and published, and passed at the session of the General Assembly then next, by a vote of two-thirds of each house, and by the secretary duly transmitted to the town clerks of the several towns. Thus far the provisions of the constitution have been complied with. The constitution however, requires, that the amendment shall be presented to a town meeting, "legal'y warned and held for that purpose, t appears, that in relation to a portion of the towns, no vote was taken on the proposed amendment; and in relation to those towns where votes were taken, it does not appear that the meeting was warned for that purpose; and if in the case of any town a meeting were so warned, as there was no provission by law for warning such meeting, the committee are of opinion, the same cannot be considered as having been legally warned. They are therefore of opinion, that the votes which have been neretofore given, in the several town meetings, in relation to this amendment, are to be rejected. As however there is no provision by the constitution as to the time when any preposed amendment shall be acted upon by the several towns; and as the legislature is authorized to provide by law, the mode of as-certaining whether such amendment has been approved by a majority of the inhabitants of the State, in town meeting legal-ly assembled, the committee are of opinion that no difficulty exists in providing by law, during the present session of the General Assembly, for submitting to the inhabitants of the several towns, the said amendment in pursuance of the constitution; and if the same shall be approved by a majority of the electors present in the several towns, in town meeting, legally warned, they are of opinion that said amendment may be considered as part of the constitution. In accordance with these views, the committee have prepared a bill for a public act, of which they end the passage. Which is respectfully sumbitted, per

order of the committee.

JOHN A. ROCKWELL, Chairman PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITU-

TION.

At a General Assembly of the State of Connecticut, holden at Hartford, on the first Wednesday of May, 1837.

Resolved by the House of Representatives, That the following be proposed as an amendment to the constitution of this State, which, when approved and adopted in the manner provided by said constitution, shall, to all intents and purposes, beome a part thereof, viz:

Every white male citizen of the United States, who shall have resided in this State one year, attained the age of twenty-one years, and resided in the town in which he may offer himself to be admitted to the privilege of an elector, at least six months preceding; and have a freshold estate of the yearly value of seven dollars, in this State; or having been enrolled in the mili-tia, shall have performed military duty therein for the term of one year next preceding the time he shall offer himself for ad-mission, or being liable thereto, shall have been by authority of law, excused therefrom; or shall have paid a State tax with-in the year next proceding the time he shall present himself for ssion; and shall sustain a good moral character, shall on his taking such oath as may be prescribed by law, be an

Resolved, That the foregoing proposed amendment of the constitution of this State, be, and the same is hereby continued to the next session of the General Assembly, to be holden at New Haven, on the first. Wednesday of May next, and that the said proposed amendment be published with the laws passed at the present session. J. C. Palmer, Lewis Hyde, Clerks.

House of Representatives, 1837. Passed—J. C. Palmer, Clerk.
House of Representatives, May 5, 1838.—Laid on the table,
order of the day for Tuesday next.

H. Dutton, Clerk.
Ordered to be made the order of the day for 15th May, at 2, P. M.; further postponed to 22d May, at 2, P. M.
House of Representatives.—Passed by year and nays by a mojority of two-thirds.

In Senate, ayes and nays taken, and passed by a majority of wo-thirds.

H. T. Huggins, Clerk.

NO CURE NO PAY! THE AMERICAN CORN CURE,

A N effectual cure for CORNS without causing pain or soreness. P. S. The money refunded in all cases where no cure is effected.

For sale by ABIAL A. COOLEY, Druggist, 34 State Street, Hartford, Conn. March 22.

VINDICATION OF THE BAPTISTS.

THE Vindication of the Baptists from the charge of bigotry, and of embarrassing missionary operations by translating and refusing to transfer in one of their versions of the Scriptures among the heathen the words relating to Baptism. Second edination of the West tion. By John Dowling, A. M., pastor of the West Baptist Church of New York. Price 6 1-4 cents.

For sale by CANFIELD & ROBINS.

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An effectual Remedy for Jaundice, equally good in Wine, Spirit, or Water.

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> W. S. CRANE, DENTIST.

in their speech.

Harrisburg, Jan. 29, 1839.

WM. R. DEWITT

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